THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 250 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels, English built, Ralli Cart, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECEGOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Yue Loong Hingkee and on account and risk of Mr. Abdoola Haji Mowjee the owner of the godown and warehouse above at 170 Samuel Street, where the goods were stored and were damaged by rain water.

No. 183—1 case 142 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain, gauze and flowered).
No. 186—1 case 213 silk paj, plain and assorted.
No. 188—1 case 156 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain, flowered, satin, satin plain and cotton mixture).
No. 191—1 case 168 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain paj etc.)
No. 192—1 case 173 China silk pieces, (satin plain and flowered).
About 20 loose pieces (flowered gauze, plain paj, ghatput and satin flowered).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On Sunday, the 21st October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepian Road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, best crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumb waiters, rich carpets table, ornaments, blackwood carved furniture, old chinaware, rich oil painting and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, latest design cabinets, fancy table ornamments, teapoys, one sweet toned piano, writing tables, glass door, book cases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door, almirahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, revolving book stands, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, one iron safe on stand English ice box with refrigerator copper and aluminium utensils, and large iron stove, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of assorted crotons, chrysanthemums, lilies, palms, Maiden-hair ferns fern house, garden tools etc., motor, horses and carriages, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. McPherson, I.M.S., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 20 h.p. 4 cylinder two seater coupe body motor car, with dicky seat and electric lights, 5 lamps stepney and all requisite accessories, in good running order.

One handsome strong rubber tyred Victoria with a handsome black Waler horse and harness.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Horses, Carriages, and Motor at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT, & CO.

Bombay, 19th October, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Auction Sale of a very valuable landed property (Chawl) situate at Parel Lalwadi near Dinshaw Petit Mills.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Tribhuwandass Parmanandas and Venilal Bhaichandbhai, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November 1917, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned very valuable landed property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narsey Virji Mehta and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd January, 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lalwady Parel Road near Dinshaw Petit Mills without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by another property of the mortgagor, on or towards the West by a Gulli, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1008 (1A) and Street No. I.A.A. and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 22nd October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 13—15: 9—11: Case No. 189: 190: junction of Isajee Street and Bhandari Street Madvi and Koliwada.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 CASES, ELECTRIC, DESK FANS, (BY ERCOLE MARELLE & CO.)

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms, by order of the Insurance Office and on account of the concerned the following slightly damaged goods.

48 cases, black electric desk fans, Noto, D. C. 240/250 Volt and 16in. and 9 cases, Nembo, 12in. S. & F. Fans D. C. 240/250, volt, by Ercole Marelle & Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th October, 1917.

FOR ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI.

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET

to make a note in your diary to visit

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Zakeria Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone [illegible]5.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY. FRIDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUIPPING OFFICES WITH UP-TO-DATE EVER-LASTING STEEL FURNITURE, Etc. Etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH STEEL OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OFFICE TABLES WITH FIRE PROOF COMPARTMENTS, VERY LARGE LIBRARY RACKS, UP-TO-DATE FILING CABINETS AND DEVICES BOOK-KEEPERS DESKS, FIRE-PROOF OMNIBUSES FIBRE BASKETS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite Military Square Lane, the remaining very valuable best special Cold Rolled steel office and household furniture such as Linoleum and steel top dining tables of varieties accommodating kitchen cabinets steel-lockers, office steel cupboards, book racks, racks for storing heavy materials, rich office tables, up-to-date filing cabinets and devices, parcel sealers, book shelves, office tables with fire-proof compartments, fire-proof omnibuses useful to banks and large offices, book keepers desks, fibre baskets useful for mills and stores, a very rich library rack, only one of its type and the best one, Sanitary towels, towel holders, tissue paper holders, letter trays etc., etc.

A lot of steel and fibre castors also.

The property of the Steel Equipment Coy.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Note.—Steel furniture compared to wooden furniture has been invariably found to be more economical also not the least affected by changes of climate or weather besides being vermin proof. Looking to the ever increasing prices of timber now at their zenith this furniture can be safely recommended.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Valabhdas Tejpal at his Godown at Khoja Gully and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Himatlal Dayabhai.

25 Cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins each weighing 3lbs. and containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 Tablets.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1917.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors Diploma Examinations a speciality.

Prospectus on application. 805

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Keisar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.
—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijndin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (Sind)—Jethmal Thakursingh
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Captal over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Hours 9 to 7.

Sunday 10 to 12 noon.

Moderate fees. 8292.

FRUITS.

SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND JAMS.—Supplying Kandhar Pears, No. 18, Apples, No. 24, Pomegranates 16 lbs, Grapes 8 lbs., each kind Rs. 9, also assorted kinds of Jams hermetically sealed in 2 lbs. Tins 8; 16 and 24 for Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 33 respectively, all charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co., QUETTA. Tele. "Hakim." 280

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—At once fast SHORTHAND REPORTERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" press. None but qualified hands should apply immediately to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CLERK with English and Gujerati knowledge Hindoo or Mahomedan, BOMBAY WASHING CO., Military Square, opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort. 317

COMPOSITORS WANTED—A few experienced COMPOSITORS at the British India Press, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 297

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Retired Accountants (Railways or P. W. D.) and Retired AUDITORS of Civil or Military Account offices. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF AUDITOR, Dadar. 308

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICIANS, salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running Oil Engines, Dynamos and maintaining batteries. They must also have qualified at a Technical College. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, P.W.D., Ridge Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay. 300

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER for the Municipality of Lucknow, with at least 10 years' experience on construction and maintenance of Public Works. The applicant should have obtained either (a) degree at one of the recognized English Engineering Colleges or (b) passed the A.M.I.C.E., examination or (c) obtained a diploma as an Engineer at one of the Indian Engineering Colleges. The applications stating age and qualifications of the applicant and the salary required by him should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and will be received up to 31st October, 1917. By Order, M. N. CHAKHAST, Secretary, Municipal Board, Lucknow. 9879

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ANGLO-INDIAN GIRL to look after English baby 6 months old. Apply Box No. 80, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—LADY TYPIST IMMEDIATELY, Apply personally with testimonials to Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road. 318

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN with previous practical experience. The applicant should state the least salary expected and see the undersigned at their office with bonafide sample drawings. DESAI & BHUTA, Architects No. 1, Hammum Street, Fort. 218.

SITUATION WANTED.

A RETIRED EXCISE INSPECTOR (quite physically fit for further service and having some little medical knowledge, being 4 years in Medical College till 1885), solicits for a decent APPOINTMENT in a firm, or anywhere else or as Secretary to an institution, or in a Native State. Apply Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 312

WANTED.

WANTED immediately—TENDERS for PARTITIONS in the NEW EXCHANGE HALL. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY. The New Stock Exchange. Medows Street. 313

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150 tons Scrap IRON; delivery Victoria Docks. Intending purchasers may send their rate of offers to Box No. 298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 316

FOR SALE—About 4,000 ft. of 1¼" and 1½" BLACK PIPE. For prices, apply GOPINATH NANA LALL, Chawri Bazaar, Delhi. 303

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

ON VIEW.—Lt.-Col. McPherson's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, Horses and Carriage, Motor, etc., at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill. To be sold on SUNDAY, the 21st instant. 310

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION remaining best special Gold rolled steel office and household furniture of the Steel Equipment Co., on FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at 25, Meadows Street. 977

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

TO BE LET.

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHUNBAIJI, wife of DADABHOY COWASJEE DURBARI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, casement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8230 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the property of Hormusji B. Wadia on or towards the North by the property of Bejonji S. Jassawala and on or towards the South by the property of P. M. Chichgar and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2691 and Street No. 124 and 126 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1917. 314

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th October, 1917. 319

WARNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. L. & I. RAPAPORT are the Sole Agents in India for VIGANO'S FEZ CAPS AND HUNGARIAN CAPS, BANGALORE HATS and CYCLE CAPS and are exclusively entitled to the marks under which the same have been sold in the past and in particular to the mark of a Crown surmounting Crossed Flags which has appeared on the said goods and on the boxes containing the same.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that Messrs. L. and I. RAPAPORT will institute immediate PROCEEDINGS AT LAW against any person or persons, who may infringe or attempt to infringe their rights. 315

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"THE PRODIGAL SON"

Hall Caine's world famous drama, always a great success and finely acted and staged by this company.

TO-MORROW
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
Once again the great War Play:—
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

Which has broken all records at Lyceum Theatre, London, and at the Royal Opera House in Bombay.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

The funniest of farces, a laugh in every moment of the play.

MONDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

TUESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE THIEF"

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

Night prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose and Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M. ONLY.
"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"
"MR. VAMPIRE"
"TOTO OF THE BYE-WAYS"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
WILL PRESENT
By kind permission of
Lieut.-Col. C. F. W. DIMOND,
NEXT SUNDAY
AT A MATINEE 5 P. M.
"THE CHEERIOS"

The clever artists of the 10th Middlesex Regiment, who have just returned from Mesopotamia and will tour round India.

ONE SHOW ONLY IN BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF PATRONS.

An Attractive and varied programme with Songs, Refined Humour and Amusement, Concerted Items, Dances, Topical Verses and Humours Songs.

THE PARTY WILL PRESENT THEIR ORIGINAL FARCE.

"TRYING TURNS"

Which is a laugh from start to finish.

PRESS OPINION

"Refined, clever and bright."—STATESMAN.
"Not a dull moment all through."—EMPIRE.
"One was struck by the versatility of the members."—TIMES OF INDIA.

Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS !
HERE'S A PECULIAR TYPE
THE FEMALE SWINDLER

The greatest Female Swindler known to Society to-day is the person perpetrating crimes in the name of Lu Valroy. She has puzzled and escaped the detection of the greatest of detectives. She leaves no clues to convict her. Poor Detective Dixon lost his life in the attempt to arrest Lu's accomplice but

DETECTIVE JACK COULSON
IS ON THE TRACK OF
"THE FEMALE SWINDLER"

Will he arrest her? Will she acknowledge her numerous crimes?

See this most Absorbing Detective Story
AT THE
OLYMPIA
AT SANDHURST ROAD (West)
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
OF OUR NEW REVUE SERIAL !
THEATRE PACKED !!!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 **TO-NIGHT** 10 p.m.
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
PRESENTS THE
3rd **REVUE SERIAL** 3rd
THE BANG GIRLS
IN A HAREM
THE BANG GIRLS
IN A HAREM
SEE HOW
THE BANG GIRLS
are stranded in the coast of Moroco
THE DARING ESCAPE
from
THE SULTANES HAREM
on the
NIGHT OF FESTIVITIES
SAVED!
BY THE BRITISH
LOOK AT:
THE LITTLE PURDAH GIRL
THE ACADAMY OF MUSIC
THE HAREM DANCE e. t. c.
THE SHOW THAT GOES WITH A SWING
from
START TO THE FINISH
NEW SONGS
NEW CHORUSES
NEW DANCES
NEW & BEAUTIFUL
STAGE SETTING
FOLLOW THE CROWD
To the GAIETY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Do not Fail to See
the most charming English actress
Miss. EVE BALFOUR
"FIVE NIGHTS" AND THE "WOMAN WHO DID" FAME.
IN
the film version adapted from the well known novel of the same name and title
BURNT WINGS
BURNT WINGS
BY
Mrs. STANLEY WRENCH
It is a film that will make you think
THRICE NIGHTLY: 7; 8-45; 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organ

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30.
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

TO-NIGHT Friday, October 19th.
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
Saturday and Sunday October 20th and 21st.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
HALF PRICE MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5 P.M

Last Few Nights: Last Few Nights:
Monday 22nd.
The Popular Revue
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

Tuesday 23rd
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON"
The B. M. C. Hit.

Wednesday 24th
"SHELL OUT"

Thursday 25th
The Ever Popular
"SCAMPS"

Friday 26th, Saturday 27th, Sunday 28th
Revival of the Famous Musical Farce
"THE GAY PARISIENNE"
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15; and 10 p. m.
A Topical of Great Local Interest
WITH THE KUT RELIEF FORCE
in
MESOPOTAMIA.
Remarkable pictures shown for the
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Scenes round Basra. Pictures of captured Trenches. The Tigris Fleet. Monitors at work. Evacuating the Wounded when Kut was captured and a host of extremely interesting Pictures never before seen.
A True animated picture of
LIFE IN MESSPOT
"THE RETURN OF RICHARD NEAL"
Starring FRANCIS BUSHMAN
A splendid Actor rarely seen on the Bombay Screen.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.
TO-DAY AT 6-30
The Sensational Serial Film
"THE IRON CLAW"
Featuring Pearl White
Popular Prices, Rs. 2, 1, and annas 8 and 4.

. A Last Reminder.
for your own benifit
REMEMBER
To-Night. ***To-Night.***
Is the last Chance for you to see
THE FIRST TREMENDOUS
8 Parts. **8 Parts.**
of the Greatest Universal Surprise Serial in the Universe
"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"
AT THE
EUROPEAN CINEMA
ELDORADO
LAMINGTON ROAD (North). TELEPHONE NO. 1304.
Note.
To-Morrow Saturday at 5 p. m. Matinee for Box, Reserved Circle & First Classes 1 Pair 22 crt. Gold Baugles.
Second and Third Classes valuable Watches as Prizes.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7., 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
SECOND INSTALMENT.
"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
The Great Preparedness Serial
Featuring
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
The best dressed and best known woman in America.
An absolute feast of thrills.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
"LONESOME LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"
A two-part comedy by this famous comedian.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 18th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 1st of Moharram, 1336.
Parsi: 9th of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 2nd of Ashwin, 5677.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 8-30 in "The Girl in the Taxi" and Excelsior Pictures in "Iron Claw" at 6-30 p-30 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Prodigal Son."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail — — —	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). — —	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) — —	9 15	15 0
Madras Mail .. — —	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail .. — — —	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express — — —	19 40	7 55
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express — — —	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail .. — — —	8 15	21 0
Peshawar 2d Class Express —	7 45	21 21

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal will sit on Monday the 22nd instant, at 11-0 a.m.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is notified that the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, at 12 noon, December, 3rd.

POSTAL NOTICES.

The mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day, instead of on the 18th instant as previously notified.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Babu Sudish Chandra Bannerji will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS FEDERATION.

The third meeting of the Executive Committee of the First Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held at 251, Hornby Road, to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Harvey will talk to the members of the T. S. in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 12, Apollo Street, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p.m., and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B Mitchell, Band Master, to-day, at 6-15 p.m.

A NEW VAKIL.

The Hon'ble, the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to admit Mr. Kumarkant Shambhuprasad Mehta, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Monday the 22nd instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m., and parcels up to 2 p.m., on that day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

A WELL DESERVED HONOUR.

The following notification appeared in the Gazette:—

"It is hereby notified that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Edward Medal of the second class to Newarti Kushaba, a labourer in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, for the gallantry he displayed in trying to rescue the lives of two of his fellow-workers who had been overcome by poisonous gases while working in the municipal sewage pipes at the Love Grove Outfall Works in November last."

THE POSTMEN.

The Bombay postmen met on Wednesday night at Thakoredwar to discuss the situation the meeting lasting about two hours. In view of the fact that the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha is shortly going to see the Presidency Post Master and lay the men's grievances before him, the postmen decided on Wednesday night to await the result of the interview. They were consequently to go to work yesterday morning as usual.

PROF. G. M. CHIPLUNKARS' LECTURES.

Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar, M.A., of the Women's University, Poona, will give two lectures in Marathi at the Ganesha Lodge (Vaidya Brothers' place, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar) on 'An enquiry into the caste system of the Hindus', on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). The lectures are open to the public and all are cordially invited to attend.

THE WORKSHOPS STRIKE.

The employees of the workshops of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, who have been on strike for some days past, called at the office on Wednesday for their wages and were paid off up to the day they went on strike. It is understood that if the men want to rejoin work they will be taken on as new men, and that it rests with the proprietors as to which of the men they would take on and which not.

THE PAISA FUND.

The Secretary of the Paisa Fund announces that on the coming Dasra Day i.e., 25th October, a collection on behalf of the fund will be made and that volunteers for work should apply to him immediately. The Paisa Fund covers all classes of people and the amount collected is utilised for the regeneration of Agriculture, Art and Industry. It has a wide organisation framed to carry on District and Village work. Small contributions are helpful in that they betoken a large range of interested supporters, and it naturally takes a good number of willing hands to succeed.

THE UTSAV MANDAL.

It is proposed to hold the annual gathering of the members of all the Associations in Bombay and the public in general on Dasara Day in Madhao Bag and then to proceed in a procession to Laxmi Narayani Temple at Gowalia Tank and thus to revive our ancient custom of Simollanghan which is the essential feature of the festival. The Utsava Mandal has also decided to hold a Social gathering of the Ladies Associations and Ladies in Bombay on Tuesday the 23rd instant in connection with the festival, and it is hoped that all the Ladies Associations will try to make the gathering a complete success, by joining the celebration. Address of the gentlemen's branch Dr. M. B. Velker, and the Ladies branch Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale 735, Girgaum Road.

MUSSALMAN EDUCATION.

Khan Sahib Shaikh Ahmed Ismail presided last Sunday at a meeting of Mahomedans at Parel, when the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of Mussaiman residents of Bombay have learnt with much concern that it is contemplated to transfer Mr. Shaik Karimuddin, Urdu Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, from Bombay to Satara. Mr. Karimuddin has done his best to promote the cause of Musalman Education in the City and that the Mahomedan Education of Bombay will suffer by the transfer of Mr. Karimuddin."

"The meeting therefore desires to represent respectfully to the Director of Public Instruction that he will kindly permit Mr. Karimuddin to continue as heretofore in Bombay, which will not only oblige the Musalmans, but also will be helpful in improving the work of Musalman Education in the City."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS BOMBAY CORPS.

The annual inspection of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was held at Alexandra Docks Shed No. 2, on Sunday last when Lieut. H. G. Clark, I.A.R.G., J.P., Assistant Commissioner, No. 3 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was the Inspecting Officer. The Corp was further inspected by Brigadier General St. John, who arrived with Major H. R. Dutton, Ag. A. D. M. S., Distribution Branch. They were received by Lieut. Clark. After inspecting the Corps, General St. John in a short speech expressed his satisfaction at the help rendered by the Corps in connection with the sick and the wounded. The general then distributer Long Service Medical to Second Officer Homi Cavsaji Doctor and Major Lund Regularity Medal to Pte. Jamshed P. Poonegar, both of the Parsi Division. After garlanding General St. John and Lieut. Clark, the Corps was dismissed.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, Bombay Provincial Branch, was held at the League Rooms, Hornby Road, on Wednesday night, in the presence of a large and interested gathering. Mr. Bunyer the Vice-President took the chair. The annual Report was read, setting forth the accounts &c., of the League.

The Chairman, in his address, remarked that he was more than pleased to note the marked progress the League had made during the last two years.

The Honorary Secretary then addressed the meeting on the internal administration of the branch. He offered suggestions as to how better results could be arrived at, if more active assistance and co-operation were offered by members. As an instance of how this indifference affected the work of the Branch, he mentioned a request that had been made for a list of children of the Community who were receiving no education, but up to the present moment nothing had been done.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting closed. A dance followed which was much enjoyed by all present.

DON'T NEGLECT DYSPEPSIA.

A DANGEROUS POLICY LEADING TO UNTOLD MISERY LATER ON.

Untold misery invariably results from neglect of the early symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, and there is always the possibility that stomach ulceration or gastritis may develop. That is why it is so dangerous for those who experience pain after eating, with a flushed face, heartburn, etc., to wait and see if the symptoms will subside of their own accord or become worse. Be assured that they will certainly become worse unless you take steps to neutralise the acid, which is the root cause of the trouble. To neutralise acid in the stomach, and so prevent food fermentation and unpleasantness after meals, is quite an easy matter. Simply get some pure *bisurated* magnesia from the chemist, and take half a teaspoonful in a little water immediately after meals. This plan is surely preferable to dosing the stomach with drugs or confining yourself to an unattractive diet of easily digested foods.

It enables you to eat freely of the foods you fancy, for by taking the *bisurated* magnesia you keep the stomach quite free from acid and prevent all possibility of food fermentation. Food remains bland and sweet until perfectly digested, and consequently there is no pain. This plan is recommended by many specialists, and is worthy of a thorough trial by all, but to avoid confusion with the acetates, citrates, or oxides of magnesia, or equally unsuitable mixtures of bismuth and magnesia, readers should ask the chemist very distinctly for the *bisurated*, the only form prepared especially for stomach use.

POLICE COURT.

TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Doran charged Manglia Mahadoo and Naga Soma, tindals, with navigating their vessels in a rash and negligent manner in the Bombay harbour in not exhibiting on board regulation light's on Wednesday night. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 12 each.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Umersey Runchhor, a Hindu, who died from the effects of burns. Narayan Virji, who looked after the deceased, and two of Narayan's servants against whom the deceased alleged in his dying deposition that they had poured kerosene oil on his body and set fire to it, were present at the inquest with their pleader Mr. C. N. Kanuga. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased had stolen some ornaments belonging to Narayan, who had brought him up from his infancy as he was his relative. The deceased went to Karachi and lived with a friend. Narayan brought him home again and questioned him about the ornaments. During Narayan's absence, the deceased set fire to his clothes and was burnt about his body.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SEQUEL TO THE TRAMWAY FATALITY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the tramway case, Suleman Naiku, the accused, made a statement in the course of which he said a Parsi lad, who was the third one to get out, pushed his driving handle as he was getting out, showed him his ticket and said "I am making a present of it to you." The accused moved on one side when the boy pushed the handle whilst alighting and the car moved at once. His (the accused's) left hand was not on the handle. The brake had been released. He tried his best to stop the car.

Questioned by the magistrate to point out the boy who pushed the handle, the accused pointed out Bamboat.

Further hearing was adjourned.

"A DANGEROUS TYPE OF CAR"

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded yesterday at the Coroner's Court, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Paribai, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years, residing with her husband Dadu Mahadu at New Nagpada, who was knocked down and killed on the spot by a taxi-car driven by one Koraga Munda at Haines Road, on the 14th instant. Koraga with his pleader Mr. K. F. Nariman was present at the inquest.

Inspector Carter said that on proceeding to the spot on hearing of the accident, he found the deceased lying on the east side of the road. Taxi car No. 1911 was standing about ten feet from her. He found skid marks thirty-three feet long, twenty feet from where the body was lying.

Deputy-Inspector Hobson of the Motor Vehicles Department, said he tested the car and found that its maximum speed was twenty-one miles per hour. The brakes were in order. The car skidded more than was usual. The brakes being jammed hard, the car skidded twenty-four feet and would have skidded more if brakes were not released. This was unusual in a motor car. The reason was that the body was heavy, landaulette, weighing 9½ cwts., with five people in the car. Three of those passengers were in excess of the average weight. Thus the whole weight on the chasis would be nearly one ton. A car of this description being pulled up suddenly the weight had a tendency to continue moving forward, and the car wheels being locked by the brake the car skidded a long distance. Brakes were in good order, but it was necessary only to apply the foot-brake to make the car skid. The use of the hand-brake would not have lessened the amount of skid. The reason for maximum speed being so low was that the car was an old one. The use of new skid tyres might have some little effect in lessening the amount of skid. Witness thought that such a car would not be safe on wet roads or on hard dry roads. It was a car which should be driven with much greater caution than an ordinary car.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been knocked down and run over by a motor car on Haines Road, she having got confused in the roadway by the approach of another motor car. The jury were of opinion that the car such as No. 1911 was a dangerous type of car in traffic.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL SUNDAY MATINEE.

Military concert parties have done very good work since war began, collecting money for various funds and entertaining wounded soldiers. At the Royal Opera House at a special matinee next Sunday "The Cheerios," the party of the 10th Middlesex Regiment, will give a performance. This talented troupe made quite a reputation for themselves in Northern India some time ago, but have now just come back from Mesopotamia and are on the eve of another tour. Patrons are certain to appreciate the one show they are to give publicly in Bombay, for the artists are versatile and clever and have no trace of the amateur in them. Indeed, before answering their country's call, many of them were professionals. The performance will start at five o'clock.

"Seven Days' Leave" has proved so popular that, notwithstanding six consecutive night performances by the Howitt-Phillips Company, there was a packed auditorium at the Matinee on Wednesday and the plan for next Saturday's Matinee is very nearly full. This marvellous spy play will certainly have to be staged again before the Company's season here ends.

The following Dharampur State concessions are made to any one who gets his name recorded voluntarily as a labourer or as a combatant in the army force. These concessions are over and above the pay, bhatta, clothes, lodging etc., according to the rules by the British Government:—

The wife of a recruit will be paid Rs. 4 per month; a child below 12 at the rate of Re. 1-8; above 12, Re. 1 per month, by the State from the date he leaves Dharampur as a labourer or combatant. Old and disabled persons in the family of the recruit, will be given allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per month. Arrangements are made for the payment of the debts of recruits on State credit. In case of injury to a combatant or labourer liberal terms are given in the shape of pensions and land. The heirs of those who die will be allowed a substantial gift of land. The recruit who brings 6 others will be paid an allowance of As. 4 per month for each such person. While a recruitor of 50 persons or more will be given Inam land for a life time. State servants who join will retain a lien on their services and at the same time gain the common privilege mentioned before.

Should any one, not a subject of the State, express his desire to go as a recruit from the State, he will also be sent as a State recruit.

POSITIVELY

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'THE SHIELDING SHADOW'

Pathe's super sensational serial of Mystery and Adventure which created a commotion in Bombay when shown last

AT THE **OLYMPIA** SANDHURST ROAD

N. A. B.)

TRAMWAY SERVICE DEFICIENCIES.

LETTER FROM THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner regarding alleged shortcomings of the Tramway service recently referred to in the Corporation:—

Sir,—I desire to address you a few remarks regarding the alleged shortcomings of the tramway service at the present time which formed the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Corporation.

The strictures passed upon that service by some members of the Corporation, and which have also found expression in complaints received at the Company's office, fall under two principal headings. These are: (a) insufficiency of cars for the morning and evening office traffic; (b) irregularities in the running of cars on certain lines.

The facts upon which these complaints are based are to some extent correct, but the deductions drawn from them that the resulting public inconveniences are due to defective organisation or wilful indifference on the part of the Company's administration, and therefore remediable by it, are not correct. I will proceed, with your permission to explain the reasons why.

INSUFFICIENCY OF CARS.

Nobody can regret more than does the executive of the Company that the number of cars at its disposal has become inadequate to keep pace with the growth of our traffic. As you have been already advised by my letters No. 4558/16 of the 31st July, 1916 and No. 1055/17 of the 6th February 1917, and as the public were informed by the Chairman's speech last April, the Company has done its utmost to remedy that deficiency. Orders for 90 additional car chassis were placed in England more than a year ago. Unfortunately, the Government of India declined to support our application that priority certificates should be issued (except for 12 of these) and in the absence of that support the Ministry of Munitions refused to issue them. The English Manufacturers were consequently unable to execute the order during war-time. Ultimately, we were successful in placing part of it in America. The manufacturers there promised delivery for December, 1917, but the subsequent entry of the United States into the war will probably entail further and considerable delay in that delivery. It should scarcely be necessary for me to labour the fact that the Company is powerless in this matter. We have proceeded to build, and shall continue building, car bodies, but the chassis for running these are unobtainable in India. While we and the public have to await their delivery, it may perhaps be some consolation to our critics to know that the present conditions of public transportation in Europe are very far worse than they are here. In England, as elsewhere, tramway, motor-bus, and even railway services have had to be extensively curtailed, with a degree of public inconvenience which, as I can testify from personal knowledge, greatly exceeds any yet experienced in Bombay. In Paris the motor-bus services have had to be almost entirely suspended. Although it has, for the reasons I have given, been impossible to augment our own tramway service to the extent which the growth of the traffic demands, that service has *not* been curtailed since the war but slightly increased. We ran during the past 3 months an increase of 163,330 car miles compared with the number of car miles run in the same months in 1913, and an increase of 162,659 car miles compared with the same 3 months last year. The task of accomplishing this increase has been very far from easy in view of the great difficulty of obtaining many materials required for the maintenance of our cars. In am fully aware that there are now cars running on our lines which we should preferably see in the Workshops undergoing repairs. But we have had to choose the lessor of two evils, and to keep the maximum number possible in service.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE SERVICE.

When criticising irregularities in our running some persons appear to forget that a tramway cannot be run under the same conditions as a railway. We do not run on a reserved track free from obstructions, but through crowded streets common to all the vehicular and pedestrian traffic of the city. Several of these streets, as Mr. Vincent pointed out in the Corporation, are far too narrow for the free circulation of that traffic. These are impediments to regularity which always prevail, and to them must be added others of a temporary nature such as Municipal drainage and other road works which often interfere with the free use of our lines, and sometimes (as recently in Balaram Street) entail the temporary removal of portions of them. Also, during the monsoon, there are other special difficulties to defective levels portion of some of the Mutties which upset our time-tables. Owing to defective levels portion of some of the Municipal streets where our rails are laid become flooded after heavy rain and the running of the cars through them interrupted for several hours while this water is subsiding. Even such special obstructions as these, so obviously beyond the Company's control, are often entirely lost sight of when our service is made the target of indiscriminate and frequently unreasonable abuse. Delays to cars have also occurred, much more frequently than usual, owing to derailments due to worn wheel flanges. Instead of assigning these to their true cause, the scarcity of wheels for replacements due to the war, they are cited as examples of callous mismanagement; In fact in the eyes of some of our more virulent critics any stick seems good enough with which to try and beat the Tramway Company.

I notice that a specific case of irregularity in running cited by one member of the Corporation was our service on the Colaba Road. I am fully aware that that service leaves much to be desired. This is mainly due to two causes, both beyond our control, namely: (1) our restriction to a single track through much of that street, and (2)) the railway level crossing which crosses it. Consequent on the widening of the street the Corporation, as you are aware, recently sanctioned our substituting a double for a single track there, and as the rails for this have now arrived from America, we hope to see this time. It will greatly improve matters but time, It will greatly improve metters, but when the level-crossing gates are closed cars must continue to be delayed.

"ABSURD AND UNTRUE."

Comments were, I observe, also made during the discussion on the Company's alleged intention of opening new extensions of its tracks, sanction for which has been granted by the Corporation, before additional cars are available and so reducing the service on existing lines. The Company has no such intention. As soon as more rails reach us from America it is likely that the construction of the Sandhurst Road extention will be proceeded with, but it will not be opened to traffic until the supply of new cars has enabled us first of all to remedy the deficiency on our existing lines. The short extension of less than a mile of track on Kingsway opened to traffic a few months ago was essential in order to connect our new Workshops there, where our car building and repairs are now carried on, with the rest of the tramway system.

I noticed with regret that a member of the Corporation, who should have been better informed, allowed himself to accuse the Company of "only looking to profits and not bothering about the public convenience." He must allow me to remark that the regrettable unveracity of this aspersion was only excelled by its palpable absurdity. The measure of the prosperity of a public utility undertaking like ours is largely the measure of its response to public needs and convenience. I can assure the gentleman in question that so long as I remain the Company's chief executive officer I shall continue to labour to the best of my ability to produce satisfactory results for its shareholders, but I can also assure him that I shall continue always to regard as the main road to that achievement the efficiency of our services in all the branches of our business and the degree of public satisfaction they are successful in securing.

I will ask you kindly to communicate this letter to the Tramways Committee of the Corporation. I have troubled you with it because I desire and highly value the good regard of the Corporation, and because it is due to it that I should explain as clearly as I can what my Company can and cannot accomplish under present circumstances. The Corporation may rest assured that the efficiency of our services and, when and wherever possible, their amelioration is and will remain our constant and predominant pre-occupation.

One day more to witness the wonderful heroic deeds of the cleverest the bravest, the sweetest and the prettiest of girls—

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INDIAN WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Applications to the War Loan received through the Post Office are as under:—The figures for the Post Office section are for the period ended the 10th October, and those for Cash Certificates for the period ended the 30th September.

Province.	Post Office Section. Rs.	Cash Certificates. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Bombay	96,08,775	2,12,07,038	3,09,05,813
Punjab	74,36,100	1,53,52,339	2,27,88,439
Central (including Centr l India, Central Provinces and Rajputana).	52,80,625	1,41,68,116	1,94,28,741
United Provinces.	60,12,250	1,00 55,575	1,60,67 825
Bengal — ..	45,75,675	66,12 184	1,11,87,859
Burma — ..	10 80 675	68 50,074	8,98 96,98
Madras .. —	24,44,975	28 19 055	52 68 330
Bihar and Orissa .	14 53,275	29,13,752	43,67,027
Assam — ..	3,64,650	9,82,062	13,09 712

The total Loan figures as far as known stand as follows:—

Main Section, Rs. 36,36,36,100; Treasury Bills received in England, Rs. 1,65,61,200; Post Office Section, Rs. 3,92,35,250; Cash Certificates, Rs. 8,13,20,195. Total Rs. 52,07,52,745.

The Indian Association at Delhi have resolved that an address embodying the views of the Association relating to the welfare of India in general, and Delhi Province in particular, be presented to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and His Excellency the Viceroy during former's visit to India.

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Per V. P. P. Re. 1-7.

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ALL INDIA COW CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the All-India Cow Conference was held at 91, Harrison Road, on Saturday last at 4-30 p.m. The Hon. Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur took the chair, and Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar, Babus Moti Lal Ghose, Hirendra Nath Datta Kumar Manindra Chandra Singh of Paikpara, Kaviraj, S. N. Sen, Babus Panch Cowri Banerjee, Embus Ambika Prosad Bajpai, Kanyalal Gopalacharya, Bilasroy Chowdhury, Hari Charan Halwasia, Hakim Masirul Rahaman and many others were present. A Reception Committee was formed and about 47 names were announced with powers to add. An Executive Committee will be formed as early as possible. Babu Sri Gopal Bilasroy was appointed Treasurer.

Babu Nagar Mull Madi announced that in accordance with the objects of the conference a Dairy Farm has been proposed to be established within easy reach of Calcutta and some gentlemen have promised to take shares worth about a lakh of rupees. Babus Satya Charan Sastri and Haridas Haldar addressed the meeting. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting closed.

The Tuticorin correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—Local Home Rulers held a meeting last month to celebrate the release of Mrs. Besant and her two associates and had a procession with Mrs. Besant's photograph. The police escorted the procession, but in spite of all that, when it neared the Court buildings on Great Cotton Road and in close proximity to the mosque, some unknown persons pelted the procession with stones and the photograph was hit several times. The police have hitherto made no arrests, but the theory now prevalent is that the Home Rulers did not respect the feelings of Mahomedans and they went on singing their national hymns while passing the mosque. The members of the Muslim League, who are quite opposed to Home Rule, headed by their leader Khan Sahib S. K. Mohideen Kadirsa Marakkayar, held a meeting last week and they have now memorialised the Government on the matter and have requested that due precautionary steps be taken to prevent a riot in this city during the ensuing Mohurrum festival when the Dusserah also will be celebrated.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi passed through Allahabad on Wednesday *en route* for Broach, where he will attend the Gujrat Educational Conference. It is understood he will return to Champaran in the first week of next month.

The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar has generously offered a lakh of rupees for purchase of aeroplanes for use at any of the fronts. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 19, 1917.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at Poona from Wednesday to Saturday last week, this being the third meeting of the Council during the current year. It is not likely that there will be another meeting now before the year closes, as Government will be busy preparing themselves for the visit of Mr. Montagu. The work in connection with the proposed scheme of reforms is doubtless more urgent and more important than transacting the business of the Legislative Council which may be allowed, without much public inconvenience, to stand over until after Mr. Montagu has finished his labours here and left for England. It seems to us, however, from detailed information which we have received, that it would have been possible, at the last meeting of the Council, to economise time and get through more business than was actually transacted. In the light of that information, it is interesting to examine the business transacted at the last session of the Council both quantitatively and qualitatively. During the four days that the session lasted, about six hours' work was put in on the first two days and four hours' work on the following two days. Deducting the time during which the members retired for lunch, about 18½ hours in all represented the time of the actual work done at the session. Out of this, nearly half the time was taken up in the discussion of the Medical Act Amendment Bill, which lasted altogether for something like 9 hours. The debate on the amendment of the rules for the business of the Council was responsible for 7¼ hours and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolution in favour of the Modi script, on which he, as mover of the resolution, had already made his speech at the July session of the Council, occupied the remaining 2¾ hours. There were not less than 38 resolutions on the agenda of the last session, out of which only one, namely, that about the Modi script, was disposed of.

As said above, the debate on the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill to amend the Medical Act lasted for 9 hours. Much of this time could have been saved if the irrelevant and desultory discussion on the comparative merits of Western and Eastern systems of medicine had been ruled out. The Hon. Mr. Patel, in moving the first reading of the Bill, had deliberately eschewed such discussion and had called upon His Excellency the Governor to disallow any such dissertation as being outside the four corners of his Bill. Still, it seems the debate was allowed to drift into those objectionable regions and one honourable member even went the length of attempting to prove that both the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine were not the national systems of India. His interesting views on the subject would have been more appropriate for a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society or a Society for antiquarian research than before the last session of the Council in the debate on Mr. Patel's Bill. But quite half an hour of the Council was taken up by him in airing his original but irrelevant views. If all such discussion had been ruled out, as it should have been, and only the principles of the Bill had been allowed to be discussed, the Bill, which was before the Council only for the first reading, could have been disposed of in half the time it actually took.

The discussion that took place on the amendment of the rules for the business of the Council was apt to make laymen wonder if the Council Hall was, for the time being, turned into a High Court with H. E. the Governor as the Judge and the Hon. Mr. Patel and the Hon. Mr. Strangman as Counsel for the two contending parties. The gist of the whole discussion was whether or not the introducer of a private Bill was entitled to be the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to consider his Bill and whether Government Bills should not pass through the initial stage of asking the Council's leave for introducing them as private Bills have to. We are afraid, not more than half a dozen honourable members at most, who had, we take it, studied the question by rummaging the files of the sixties of the last century, were interested in the lengthy and wearisome and, in the end, futile discussion.

The result of this avoidable waste of time was that excepting the resolution on the Modi script, none of the other resolutions on matters of public importance, in all 37 in number, could be taken up for discussion. In the July session, not less than 30 resolutions were on the agenda paper but only 6 of them could then be disposed of, leaving the remaining 24 to be dealt with at the session that was held last week in addition to the fresh resolutions of which due notice had been given for the last meeting. Some of the resolutions were important ones, for instance, the following:—(1) Educational grants to municipalities; (2) freeships in Government Arts Colleges; (3) the long-standing grievance of the villagers in Sind as to free supplies to Government officers on tour; (4) extension of the system of trial by jury; (5) the desirability of holding Legislative Council meetings six times in a year (instead of three times only as at present) and (6) consideration of the financial relations between Government and rural boards. None of these resolutions of great public importance could be taken up at the last meeting of the Council, first, because the session was limited to *four* days only and, secondly, because much time was lost in discussion which could have been avoided, and some of which could have been reserved for other assemblies like those we have already referred to above.

Much of this waste of time was, it appears, attributable to some of the official members of the Council. It is becoming apparent to non-official members in nearly all the Legislative Councils that the officials who are their colleagues on the Council rarely, if ever, approach the consideration of matters brought forward by them in a spirit of intellectual detachment. And even if they do, they are unable perhaps to give practical proof of it either in their speeches or in their votes. The result is that the non-official members have begun to feel the helplessness and hopelessness of their position unless they act in concert. The position is so apparent that it is no use shutting one's eyes to it. And it has also become plain to outsiders who have brought an observant eye to bear on the matter. No one is likely to class Mr. Lionel Curtis among the opponents of English officials in India. Even he says:—"The stranger who enters the galleries of your Legislative Councils sees the racial division officially recognised and stamped on the benches beneath his eyes. The effect is to create artificial parties—one Indian and one British." Mr. Curtis suggests the following remedy for this undesirable state of things:—"The first step I would suggest is to get rid of the official vote altogether off the Provincial Legislative Council." At any rate, in an advanced Province like Bombay, the official element in the Legislative Council has become an anachronism and it is to be hoped that in the forthcoming reforms, Bombay Presidency will get, as it well deserves, a more substantial measure of reform, in some respects, than what has been outlined in the Congress-League scheme.

MESSRS TATA'S ENTERPRISE.

The speech delivered by Sir Dorab Tata at the annual general meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. again calls attention to the success that has attended this most splendid of Indian industrial enterprises. "Marked prosperity" and "record in production" have become familiar phrases in the annual reports of the Company, and it need hardly be said that those who sat down to read the simple and straightforward account Sir Dorab Tata had to give to the shareholders must have had their most pleasurable anticipations amply fulfilled. As is well known, although the war had the effect of stopping all steel imports and incidentally of throwing the Government of India into the arms of the Company, the latter were content to accept from the State lower prices than those ruling in the market. Indeed, the war instead of proving a windfall to the Company has been a source of endless difficulties and embarrassments which however had been met by a combination of courage and foresight in securing all the materials of production in this country which reflects the highest credit on the management. The war no doubt had opened up unexpected problems during its pendency: but there are others which the management shrewdly anticipate will have to be tackled, after the war, of no less complexity and urgency. Accordingly, the management have wisely provided for necessary extensions so that more steel might be produced but at less cost. To this end, it is proposed to invite the association of a number of able and willing firms whose industries would enable the Tatas to dispose of their steel at their very door, thereby saving transport charges. The policy pursued is the sound one of manufacturing whatever plant may be required at Sakchi itself, with the assured result that transport charges will be avoided, the high cost of manufacture, and enhanced freights and insurance saved. It is a pleasure to turn to Sir Dorab's account of what is proposed to be done to better the material and moral condition of the labouring population at Sakchi. How comprehensive and well-thought out the proposals are will be apparent from the fact that besides a programme including a hospital, convalescent fund, a night school, a mechanical school and a middle English school, it is in contemplation to open additional schools and co-operative societies. Then again, it is the intention to invite the assistance of public bodies like the Servants of India Society, the Seva Sadan and the Salvation Army in the work. Last, but not least, it is in contemplation to secure the services of a fully trained Social Welfare Worker from England. In fact, nothing so novel and at the same time so beneficial in the way of promoting the intellectual, moral and social uplift of the labouring class has yet been attempted. Messrs. Tata are setting up a lofty ideal before the employers of labour and it is profoundly to be hoped that they will be as successful in the execution as they undoubtedly are in the inception of their scheme. Other progressive improvements contemplated include the establishment of a Technological Institute at Sakchi for training up men in metallurgical and chemical industries. One of the effects of the war, as the management wisely perceive, will be to greatly reduce the supply of skilled labour from abroad, and the need is therefore insistent for the local training of Indians. The scheme, too, for the establishment of a Research Laboratory for Metallurgy and Chemistry, is a magnificent example of the enterprise of Messrs. Tatas. The sense of pride and satisfaction with which those immediately concerned regard its operations are fully shared by the public. "Looking to ourselves for supplying our own needs" is the truest Swadeshi, and Messrs. Tata are entitled to the grateful thanks of the community for their achievements in that line.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The political situation in India at the present moment is the most difficult that one can imagine. It must indeed be frankly admitted that Government is trying to create a calm atmosphere to enable Mr. Montague to carry out his mission with success. The Secretary of State for India is obviously anxious that his work in this country should not be marred by any feeling of irritation in the mind of the people provoked by the repressive or reactionary policy of the men on the spot. The Government of India and the provincial governments have had to modify their attitude towards political agitation so as to attune it to the powerful inspiration coming from above. The people of India who have always been instinctively responsible to a sympathetic and large hearted appeal for co-operation and even been thankful for small mercies, were not slow to recognize the new situation and to agree to wait in patience for the coming of the Secretary of State among them. So far so good. But there are elements in the situation which are apt to make one anxious for the immediate future and to depress the hopeful mood, which all thoughtful and rightminded people in India, have assumed in the expectation that Mr. Montague's visit will be fruitful of tangible results.

The first and, for the time being, the most important factor is the agitation into which our Anglo-Indian friends have recently lashed themselves. Their vague fears expressed in no less vague but by no means immoderate language about the outcome of the Secretary of State's forthcoming visit to this country, give one the impression that the European community in India do not want Government to proceed along lines chalked out by the Congress and the Moslem League. They seem inclined to create the feeling in this country and particularly in England, that some thing "catastrophic" will happen if Government makes a concession to the demands of the people. They want people in England to feel that British rule, British influence and British economic interests in India will receive "a terrible shock" if Mr. Montague is allowed to have his own way. British Tory papers have already taken up the cry, and a persistent effort will be made to render the Secretary of State's position uncomfortable, and, if possible, untenable. But the people of India will, we are sure, do their utmost to counteract this movement and render every assistance in their power to Mr. Montague in the difficult task he has nobly undertaken.

Another factor in the situation which Indian leaders have to tackle, is the attitude of certain classes and sections of the population of India itself towards the scheme of reform formulated by the National Congress and the Moslem League. One of the stock arguments of the beaucracy against political progress in India has been the alleged opposition of the voiceless masses to reform. The ignorance or dependence of certain persons will be exploited by Anglo-Indian opponents of reform to make it appear that people 'who have a stake in the country' and the 'dumb millions' do not want to have any changes. This is an old game with which we are thoroughly familiar, but one which ought not to be allowed to succeed. The depressed and the backward communities will be trotted out as arguments against the granting of substantial reforms leading to eventual "responsible government." We ought to be prepared for these tactics. No Indian leader, worthy of the name, has ever treated the claims of these classes with anything but sympathy, and in the changes to be proposed adequate provision must be made for the safeguarding of the interests of those people. We know that Indian politicians of a certain stamp have not been very enthusiastic over the amelioration of the social condition of the masses, but none can fail to support the legitimate claims of the backward communities to an adequate share of political power. This is a time when all the qualities of patience, conciliation and perserverance of which the leaders are capable should be brought into requisition. Whatever complaint any section of the population may have to make against other classes and whatever may be the religious and social distinctions which divide them from one another, there is no mistaking the fact that all people do want progress. The situation is thus rather complex and delicate and must be handled with care and statesmanship.

Notes of the Day.

The Cost of Education.

In a speech on the Education Bill in England, Mr. Fisher faces the argument of the cost of reform with a courage and decision which we would like to see copied by those who oppose the vigorous extension of primary education in India. Mr. Fisher said that it would be a disgrace if seeing that Education was essential, they could not spend on it what was spent on thirty hours of war. When recently the Hon. Mr. Asthana moved in the U. P. Council for the introduction of a Bill empowering Municipal Boards to have free and compulsory education within their jurisdiction, a strong case was made out in favour of the experiment. The Hon. Mr. Keane in opposing the resolution laid stress, amongst other things on the financial difficulty of the change, and dwelt on the economic solecism of imposing local rates in aid of so important and specific a reform. We cannot help thinking that an attitude of mind similar to Mr. Fisher's recognising the paramount urgency of the problem, would have enabled Mr. Keane more easily to face his difficulty. The Government plead inability to prosecute a substantial scheme of improvement; nor will it leave to the Local Boards which are representative, the discretion to find means of meeting the problem. "The nation is rich enough to pay for what it really wants" said Mr. Fisher. Is it conceded that our country "really" wants the reform? The critical consideration which distinguishes Mr. Fisher from a person like Mr. Keane is the knowledge that the matter is imperative, and, war or no war, cannot afford to wait. The hesitation due to alleged resourcelessness would simply be inconceivable to Mr. Fisher nor would he dare to put it to the people. When the late Mr. Gokhale pleaded for a modest and tentative measure of reform, he pointed out that his scheme would cost only 5 crores of rupees for its initiation. Though he indicated various ways and means by which the amount could be derived, financial difficulties were again put as a dead wall against him. If only the firmness of will and the fervency of spirit visible in Mr. Fisher were present in some of our administrators in facing the problem of illiteracy in the country, it would already have been half-solved.

Primary Education in Bombay.

It is often contended that the primary duty of banishing illiteracy which belongs to the Government, should be more heartily shared by private bodies. In the year under review, the Bombay Corporation records the addition of 12 schools 8 of which are however "aided" institutions. That is a fair indication of private endeavour. Still in the report of work they seem to go round and round the problem, without any effort considerable enough to face it squarely. "The question of putting children in a fit condition, physically and mentally, ... *will* have to be carefully considered." The matter seems to be complacently reserved for a future occasion. "The question of provision of meals for necessitious children has not yet been brought forward." By whom? And why has it not been brought forward? The report seems to be very happy that the Corporation should be relieved of its responsibility by the work of private bodies and it quaintly presses them to go forward when it says that "the schools ought to be the foci of considerable social activity." There is plenty of work to be done and they can not afford to retire from the business cajoling others to do it. The tardy progress of primary education in India is due to the fact that nobody feels responsible for it and there is nobody to whom anybody need be responsible!

Mrs. Besant's Release.

Mr. Montagu's statement in Parliament makes one or two things clear. To begin with, the Secretary of State most certainly did not ride rough-shod over the feelings and opinions of the Indian Government in the matter of the release of Mrs. Besant. And, secondly, the Secretary of State in suggesting, and the Government of India with the fullest sense of responsibility in undertaking the release of Mrs. Besant, acted with sole regard to the public interest. Mr. Montagu asked the Viceroy, in effect, "Would the release of Mrs. Besant tend to tranquilise the political atmosphere?" Lord Chelmsford thought it would, and they were undoubtedly right in what they did. Sir John Rees, who was responsible for raising in Parliament the question of Mrs. Besant's release, did a tactless thing and was bound to be disappointed. It is absolutely fatuous for any one to talk either about the merits of the internment or the release. It is a closed question and only mischief can result by reopening it in any manner or in any form. That is why we have not been able to regard with any except feelings of regret the action of our European friends in launching into a hysterical agitation in the matter at this time. As we said last week, the action of the Government in releasing Mrs. Besant, was deliberate and obviously inspired by the highest considerations of policy; indeed, we venture to think that the Government acted far more deliberately in releasing than in interning Mrs. Besant. The point need not be laboured. Well, then, we think that our European friends who preach the virtue of loyalty and the wickedness of indulging in controversy in war time might have been better advised (and employed) than to go about lecturing the Government on its weakness and unwisdom, and proclaiming in the highways and byways of India (and England) that it is decadent and that its downfall is impending! Of course, all this is untrue,—and wickedly so. It must be apparent to anybody to whom anything can be apparent that Mrs. Besant's internment, which was ordered on the ground that she was carrying on a violent and unconstitutional agitation, gave rise to an agitation all over the country, the exceeding bitterness and intensity of which hardly admitted of any doubt.

A Tranquil Atmosphere.

Speaking from this distance, we are perhaps mistaken, but we do not see any evidence of Lord Pentland's Government reeling under what Lord Sydenham styles the "blow" dealt to it. Indeed, we emphatically maintain that Mrs. Besant's release has tended powerfully to produce a calmer atmosphere now than we have experienced while she was under detention. Her recent visit to Bombay, from which she had been banned for over a year, evoked tumultuous popular enthusiasm. Mr. Wardlaw Milne says she is "overadvertised," but being overadvertised does not connote any measure of criminality, nor yet can we persuade ourselves that an individual's popularity affords a true measure of a perversity incurable save by detention in jail! The essential fact for the Europeans to pay due heed to, is that Mrs. Besant's release was conceived to be necessary for the calm and patient discussion of the reform scheme when the Secretary of State is in our midst, and that her release has certainly conduced to that end. As we said the other day, Europeans may not want the particular reforms that Indians want or any reforms at all. But the Cabinet in England, the Government here and a vast number of thinking Indians do want reform measures to be laid on the anvil of discussion, and Europeans do themselves and the Government great disservice by taking up an extreme attitude in the matter. Nothing that Europeans may say or do here or in England, will have the slightest effect on the progress of the reforms, that is, if our friends persist in a course of action so essentially unwise and unpatriotic.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF AVIATION.

HUNS REPLY TO U. S.

MANY NEW FACTORIES CREATED.

OUR PLANES DO DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following facts which have come to the knowledge of the French Staff illustrate the vital importance of air supremacy for the Allies. Germany is straining every nerve in anticipation of America's new air squadrons and the Allies' Spring air offensive. A number of German battleplanes is being doubled during the Winter and motor building factories all over Germany are enlarging their plant and reinforcing labour.

Twenty-nine important new factories were created between February and August and large orders are being placed in Switzerland. Quantities of three-seater 260 horsepower bombing machines are being built capable of carrying eighteen hundredweight of bombs and climbing twelve-thousand feet in thirty-five minutes. New models of every type are being feverishly produced and include a new machine all of metal for co-operation with infantry. A big German bombing machine which recently landed in Holland was fitted with electric installation for purpose of warming the aviator. Simultaneously Germans are greatly augmenting the personnel of air services and expediting and encouraging transfers to it. A captured order by Ludendorff states that the Allies are employing aeroplanes economically with a view to the great battles of the future and says, "We should be wrong to overwork and wear out our air formations which are inferior in numbers. The infantry must be told that it is impossible to prevent the enemy flying over our lines. Airmen must be used sparingly in calm times in order that Germany may have as many machines as possible for great emergencies."

NUMEROUS ENEMY AEROPLANES FELLED.

FINE WORK ON FRENCH FRONT.

A French communique says that enemy aeroplanes violently bombarded Nancy, and two civilians were killed and forty injured. Five enemy aeroplanes were destroyed on Tuesday and Wednesday, and twenty others fell out of control into their own lines. Our aeroplanes heavily bombarded military establishments at Volkslingen, the railway stations, at Thionville, Mezieres-les-Metz, and Metzwosppy, and factories at Hagondange and Rombach.

A British communiqué with regard to avitation says British aeroplanes carried out a very successful raid this afternoon on German territory. They attacked a factory westward of Saarbrucken forty miles beyond German frontier and dropped many bombs with good effect. Fires broke out in the factory. All machines returned. Many bombs were dropped yesterday on billets and trenches. We brought down three German machines. One of ours is missing.

The Admiralty states that naval aircraft carried out patrols yesterday and encountered several enemy formations. One enemy seaplane was brought down and two other hostile machines probably destroyed.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army for services in the field:—

K.B.—Brigadier-Generals William Walton and Reginald Dyer.

C.M.G.—Lieut.-Colonels George Dale and Charles Lees.

D.S.O.—Lieut.-Colonels Alan Campbell, George Farran and Frederick Hunter, Majors Edward Popham and Macan Saunders; and Captain James Collum.

M.C.—Captains James M. Anderson, Alexander Bennett and Lionel Lang; Lieut. Kenneth Ridge.

Some promotions to brevet rank are announced. Other decorations include the award of the Royal Red Cross to Mabel Stroughill, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service, India.

WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

The Admiralty announces that arrivals during the week numbered 2,124 and sailings 2,091. Twelve steamers over sixteen hundred tons and six under were sunk. Five ships were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

During the week ending 14th instant 315 ships entered Italian ports and 338 departed. Four steamers under 1,500 tons were lost. One mail boat and one sailing ship were unsuccessfully attacked.

The sudden return of Prince von Bulow to Berlin has caused rumours that he is succeeding, Dr. Michaelis, says an Amsterdam message.

FLANDERS BATTLE

WINTER PUTS CLOSURE ON OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—The condition of the ground has become the chief trouble in Flanders. Not merely is No Man's Land a morass, but the ground behind for some thousand yards consists of either swamp or shell-craters brimful of ooze. Hence the superhuman difficulty of bringing up guns and munitions and of demonstrating our superiority. Drying winds recently have come too late to counteract the mischief done by the torrential rains of last week, for when once Flanders mud is water-logged at this season it will never get hard again throughout the winter. The position of the British, however, is satisfactory compared to that of past winters, for we have got the Germans in mud flats with the prospect of winning under colossal artillery bombardments.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—London troops made a successful raid last night in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were light. Hostile artillery has been active south of the Ypres-Comines canal and in the neighbourhood of Zonnebeke were light. Hostile artillery of Zonnebeke and Broodseinde.

A British communiqué says there was considerable hostile artillery activity north-east of Ypres and in the coast sector. Activity of our artillery on the battlefront continues.

A French communiqué says there were lively artillery actions particularly in the region of Plateau D'Ailles and right of the Meuse.

U. S. WAR REVIEW.

THE YPRES SALIENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The United States official weekly review of the war draws attention to the French successes in the neighbourhood of Houthulst Wood which have given the Allied advance in Flanders the needed elbow room. The character of the Ypres salient which was formerly too narrow for large masses of troops has been completely changed. It is no longer a salient but an over-extending wedge being progressively driven into the German line.

FIGHTING IN THE GULF OF RIGA

GERMAN DREADNOUGHT MINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A Russian Wireless communique says: The enemy pressed us back over the Mole in the direction of Moon Island interrupting land communications between the Oesel and the Moon. We have completely lost touch with our forces on the Oesel Island. An eyewitness reports that an enemy dreadnought ran into the minefield on Friday. After an explosion, the warship proceeded to the coast and her ultimate fate is unknown.

TEA SITUATION IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

"The Times" says:—Owing to the heavy increase in shipments to the United Kingdom since the summer, the situation in respect of tea stocks will be greatly improved in the near future. A new scheme of control of supplies which Lord Rhondda is preparing, whereby the Government will buy in Calcutta and Colombo f.o.b. and ship at blue-book rates should go far to meet the difficulties due to advancing freights.

At yesterday's sales of Ceylon tea, the prices of the highest class were again generally weak owing to the persistence of a report that the prices of this class would in future be controlled. A similar state of affairs was manifest with tea of lower grades. Tea of the highest class sold as low as 2/3½ a pound. In order to avoid further strain on the railways it is proposed that all tea landed at northern ports shall be distributed only in Scotland, Ireland and England north of Birmingham, while all tea brought to London shall, according to this proposal, be distributed in the Southern Counties. All tea will continue to be sold in London.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT IN LONDON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The President of Portugal was received by King George at Buckingham Palace today and his Majesty returned the call at the Portuguese Legation. Subsequently the President luncheoned with the King at the Palace. Lord Derby gives a dinner in honour of the President to-night.

DIDN'T WANT TO FIGHT.

Walter Russell Frayling, secretary of the Peace Committee of the London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends, found guilty at Hounslow Barracks (London) of disobedience to military orders, has been sentenced to two years' hard labour.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S RELEASE.

QUESTION RAISED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu made a statement with regard to the release of Mrs. Besant and her associates, declaring that the course followed in no way constituted a criticism of the action of the Local Government which was, in fact, approved by the Government of India, and never questioned by himself.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Joynson Hicks, said he did not think the matter was one on which a long discussion would at present be advantageous and he could not undertake to facilitate such discussion.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Commander Wedgwood, said that certain Mahomedans were at present interned, but for a reason different from that in Mrs. Besant's case. They were interned because they openly sympathised with His Majesty's enemies.

Mr. Joynson Hicks gave notice that he would raise the subject on the adjournment to-night.

Precantionary, Not Punitive.

Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons with regard to the release of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, was made in reply to a request from Sir John Rees, for information.

Mr. Montagu said:—"I cannot say much, but it is important to say that the action taken by the Government of Madras in June, in placing restrictions on the liberty of Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, was essentially precautionary rather than punitive.

The Madras Government have repeatedly stated that they had no wish to check constitutional agitation, as such, but that they considered the methods employed by the agitators left no option, but to remove Mrs. Besant and her associates from Madras by resourse to the Defence of India Regulations.

But restrictions of this kind lead to the consideration of the date for their removal, for there was obviously no date set. Obviously also, they were not intended to last for ever.

It would be reasonable to expect that the restrictions would be removed when the Indian Government were satisfied that their removal would not lead to the recurrence of practices which they were designed to prevent.

Tranquil Atmosphere Wanted.

Accordingly, when I made the announcement on August 20th, regarding the policy of his Majesty's Government with regard to India, I asked the Viceroy whether the Indian Government would consider, in view of the alteration of circumstances, the question of removing the restrictions imposed on persons who, solely on account of their violent or improper methods of political agitation, had been dealt with under the Defence of India Act. Subsequently, I asked that with a view to the meeting of Parliament and the possible necessity of laying papers, if it was decided to maintain the restrictions upon her, a decision with reference to Mrs. Besant should be taken as soon as possible.

The action taken by the Indian Government, was taken on their own responsibility, but we were all anxious to secure a tranquil atmosphere in the future and this does not mean that I am not in complete accord with their action.

SITUATION IN INDIA:

HOME PAPERS AND MRS. BESANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

A "Pioncer" special cable dated London, the 16th instant, states:—

"The Times" and the "Morning Post" publish Reuter telegrams from Simla and Bombay, the former mentioning the preparations of different communities to present addresses to Mr. Montagu, the activity of Mrs. Besant's followers, the Home Rule League, the excitement following the recent plain speaking in the Imperial Legislative Council and elsewhere, and the European community's condemnation of Indian political agitation. A Bombay message reported the reception given to Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia in their drive through the streets. A later Reuter message from Bombay gives the effect of the resolution passed at the European Association's meeting and a summary of the president's speech.

Another cable to the "Pioneer," dated the 17th instant, says:—

The "Sunday Times" announces an article by Lord Sydenham on the situation in India.

The "Evening Standard," dealing with Parliament's activities during the coming session, expresses the hope that no rash experiments will be made in India at the present stage. The paper adds:—"However desirable it may be to be ready with schemes to meet the legitimate aspirations of India, it is sheer folly to undermine, in any way, the authority of the men to whom the colossal task of Indian rule is entrusted."

The "Daily Telegraph" has a special cable reporting Friday's meeting.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a discussion on the Electoral Reform bill, Mr. Duke said that the expectations and prayers of the best citizens of Ireland went up for the success of the convention. It was not too much to hope that their expectations and prayers would be gratified.

Mr. Macpherson stated that Lord Derby was arranging to make special representations to all Commander-in-Chief in distant war theatres in order that leave should be given as freely and fairly as possible, but there was extraordinary difficulty in these cases as far as transport was concerned.

SIR WILLIAM BYLES DEAD.

The death of Sir William Byles, M.P., is announced.—*Reuter.*

[Sir William Byles, a strong Radical and Social Reformer, has represented North Salford since 1906. He was born at Bradford and was 78 years old. He had previously represented the Shipley Division of Yorkshire for three years. He was the owner of the "Yorkshire Observer" which started its career as the "Bradford Observer" and was resuscitated and turned into a daily newspaper when he bought it in 1868. It is a leading Liberal provincial journal.]

The King has given a donation of ten thousand sterling in connection with "Our Day," the Queen one thousand and the Prince of Wales three thousand. Last year's contributions were, the King five thousand and the Prince of Wales, one thousand. The American Red Cross has given two thousand.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

The Russian artillery on October, 16th destroyed a number of enemy bridges which were being thrown across the Dvina.

Martial Law has been revoked in Spain, says a Madrid cable. The Minister of War has resigned and General Marina has been appointed his successor.

The Socialist motion of "No confidence in Government" in the Italian Chamber was defeated by 228 votes to 51. There were fifteen abstentions.

A Rome telegram states that speaking in the Chamber the Premier declares that until final and complete victory, Italy would remain indissolubly identified with the Allies. Italy was on guard against the enemy's devices to divide the Allies.

According to a Zurich telegram, a Vienna report states that tuberculosis in the Austrian Army had increased to 63 per cent. in the first half of 1916 as compared with 12 per cent. in first half of 1915.

An interpellation in the Reichstag revealed serious food riots in Pilsen during August. Seventy shops were plundered and troops fired killing and wounding several. Martial law was proclaimed.

An Athens telegram says that the Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry has recommended the trial by the High Court of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet with the exception of Admiral Coundouriotis, for acts of illegality.

Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of National Service, has been adopted as the official party candidate for Basingstoke.

While the War Office is unable to grant general exemption from Overseas Service to all the heroes of the early days of the war, arrangements are being made to meet hard cases.

A Paris message states that a marble tablet to the memory of the aviator, Captain Guynemer is being placed in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Conference of German Social Democrats at Wuerzburg rejected by 234 votes to 26 an Independent Socialist motion in favour of Social-Democrats voting against war credits.

According to a Washington telegram the Government has loaned to Britain a further five millions sterling. Russia ten millions, France four millions and Belgium six hundred thousand, making the total loaned to Allies, to date, 542 millions sterling.

The Press Bureau states that competition for designs for a memorial plaque for next-of-kin of those killed closes at end of 1917, to enable members of forces serving overseas and artists resident in the Dominions to participate.

FOOD FROM HOLLAND

GERMANY CAUSES FAILURE OF ARRANGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The proposed Anglo-Dutch arrangement under which Holland was to import several hundred thousand tons of coal from Britain and Britain in return was to receive a certain proportion of foodstuffs from Holland, has apparently broken down. The Dutch Minister of Agriculture states that the plan for requisitioning ships to bring coal from Britain has been abandoned owing to Germany's inability to guarantee their safety even if they bear distinguishing marks, because they might be mistaken for submarine traps.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN AGREEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

In the communiqué, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry on the 12th March, 1917, it was announced that agreements had been concluded between his Majesty's Government and certain associations in Norway in respect of the import into Norway of fodder and foodstuffs. His Majesty's Government have now decided to terminate one of these agreements, *viz.*, that with the Norwegian Wholesale Provision Merchants Association, and have accordingly given the three months' notice of denunciation necessary for the termination of the agreement, which will cease to operate on the 20th of November. In making applications for the export of articles in which this Association was interested, it will, therefore, no longer be necessary, as heretofore, for exporters to supplement the usual procedure by the submission to the India Office of certificates from the Association.

TALE OF HEROIC DEEDS.

NINE MORE V.C'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 17.

Further stirring stories of heroism are related in the *Gazette* announcing the names of nine new recipients of the Victoria Cross.

One of the most striking is that of Private Harry Brown, late Canadian Infantry. A strong enemy counter-attack captured a position and caused a critical situation, all wires being cut. It was of the utmost importance that Headquarters should be informed of the position, and Brown and another soldier were given a message and ordered to deliver it at all costs. The other messenger was killed, and Brown had his arm shattered but proceeded through an intense barrage until he arrived close to the support lines and found an officer. Brown was so spent that he fell down the steps of the dugout but he retained consciousness long enough to hand over the message saying "important message," and then became unconscious. He died a few hours later. His devotion to duty was of the highest possible degree imaginable and the successful delivery of the message undoubtedly prevented the temporary loss of the position and many casualties.

Stemming the Tide of Huns.

Sergeant Frederick Hobson, Canadian Infantry—During a strong enemy counter-attack a shell buried a Lewis gun in the forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines and killed the crew except one. Hobson, though not a gunner, grasped the great importance of the post and rushed from the trench, dug out the gun and got it into action against the enemy who were advancing down the trench and across the open. The gun then jammed, and Hobson, though wounded and rushed by the enemy, held them back singlehanded with bayonet and clubbed them until he was killed by a rifle shot Meanwhile the surviving gunner repaired the gun, and reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving the enemy were beaten off. Hobson's valour and devotion to duty saved a serious situation.

Stood on Exploding Grenade.

The remaining recipients all belong to the British Regiments. They include Sergeant John Carmichael, North Staffords, who in order to save his comrades placed a steel helmet over a burning grenade and stood on it till it exploded and blew him out of the trench seriously injuring him.

His splendid act of resource and self-sacrifice saved many men.

Lance-Serceant John Moyney, Irish Guards.—Although surrounded by enemy with no water and little food he held with fifteen men an advanced post for ninety-six hours. On the morning of the fifth day, a large force of enemy advanced to dislodge him but he attacked the enemy bombing and machine-gunning them very effectively. Being surrounded by superior numbers, he led his men back in a charge through the enemy reaching the stream between the post and the line. He and a private then covered the retirement of remainder across the stream, and when the whole force was safely across, Moyney himself crossed under a shower of bombs. His endurance, skill and devotion to duty enabled him to bring the entire force safely out of action.

ACTION BY BRITISH EMBASSY.

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

DIPLOMATIC MAIL SAID TO BE HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Although no official statements are forthcoming, Washington correspondents persist in the story that the Swedish Minister has made representations to the State Department in the endeavour to secure the release of Swedish diplomatic mail pouches alleged to have been seized at Halifax, and now held by the British Embassy at Washington with seals intact. The correspondents over that the Embassy does not desire to inspect the contents of the pouches, but merely desires a guarantee from the Swedish Government that they contain nothing unneutral.

The New York Times says: At the State Department's request the Swedish Minister has undertaken to cable to Stockholm and endeavour to secure the guarantee.

"RABBI" OF 19.

CROSS-EXAMINED ON ANCIENT HEBREW LAW BY MAGISTRATE.

There was an amusing cross-examination on ancient Hebrew Law at the North London Police Court in mail week, when Joseph Goldstein, 19, described as a Rabbi, was handed over to the military authorities and fined 40s.

Mr. Hedderwick (the magistrate) questioned Goldstein on points of Jewish law, with especial reference to the Ordination of Rabbis.

"How was Aaron consecrated by Moses?" he asked. Defendant hesitated to reply, and the magistrate remarked: "As a Jewish minister, you ought to have it at your fingers' ends. Did Moses wash him?"—Defendant: He anointed him with oil.

Mr. Hedderwick: Have you read Exodus and Leviticus? Yes.

What did Moses do after he washed him? He anointed him.

No, he did not. He clothed him and girdled him, and then anointed him. Was any animal slain?—No answer was given.

Have you never heard of the consecrated ram?—Yes; they offered it on the altar.

What did they do with the blood?—They put it on their bodies.

Mr. Hedderwick: It was put on the tip of the right ear, the left thumb, and the left big toe.

BORAH'S MASONIC HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. A. S. M. Anik was installed as Worshipful Master of Wantage Lodge, Number 3,178 last night, being the first member of the Borah Moslem community to reach the Chair of any Lodge in the United Kingdom. There was a distinguished gathering present and messages of congratulation were received from the Duke of Connaught, Lord Ampthill, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Montagu and the Aga Khan.

FAMOUS ACTRESS DEAD.

Miss Evie Greene, whose death is announced was born at Portsmouth in 1876, and made her first appearance on the stage at Yarmouth at the age of 16. Her excellent voice and her dramatic gifts soon brought her to the front, and in a very short time she was playing leading parts in musical comedy in touring companies. She made her actual first appearance in London at the Parkhurst Theatre, Holloway, in September, 1896, but the first London production in which she took part was "L'Amour Mouille," at the Lyric Theatre, in 1899. From that time she was an established favourite, and her performances in "Florodora," "The Country Girl," and particularly "The Duchess of Dantzic" are well remembered. She was the wife of Commander Arbuthnot, who is on active service.

SWEDISH LIE REPUDIATED.

The War Office, replying to an allegation made in Swedish newspapers that the British officer casualties averaged 511 daily in August, declares that they averaged 183 daily in August and 106 in September. The highest daily average was 282, in July 1916. The above figures include the slightest casualties.

THE KING'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A correspondent writes that King George had a narrow escape from a collision while proceeding through Hounslow in his motor-car the other day. A soldier under instruction in motor-driving was driving a big motor-lorry belonging to the A.S.C., and in turning into the main road took both his hands off the driving wheel to sound his hooter. He lost control of the lorry just as the Royal car with the King inside came by. But for the adroitness of the King's chauffeur there would have been a head on collision, and as it was some of the paint and varnish was taken off the Royal car. There has been much official correspondence over the incident, which is almost identical with one which occurred recently to Lord Rosebery's car.

UNDER BOAT FOR FIVE DAYS.

Seaman Charles Thomas Francis was for eight days adrift at sea, five of which were spent under an overturned lifeboat, with two dead comrades, and three on the exposed bottom of the boat. His ship was torpedoed, and for eight days he lived without food or water until finally rescued by a French destroyer. He has two brothers in the services, and although only 19 this is his second shipwreck, as he was aboard the Sussex when she was torpedoed. "I've still seven lives, they tell me," he says.

MESSRS TATA'S IRON AND STEEL.

TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

SIR D. TATA'S SPEECH.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir Dorab Tata presiding. After the Directors' report had been taken as read, Sir Dorab Tata, moving the adoption of the report, and audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1917, said:

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to meet you again at another Annual General Meeting to present to you for your acceptance the Report of the work done by the Company during the past year. From the Report and the Accounts which are before you, you must have seen that the operations of the Company have resulted in another prosperous year.

When I addressed you from this place last year, I said that the year had been one of marked prosperity, and that we had established records of production in our history in many directions. It gives me great pleasure, indeed, to say that this year we have maintained these records in every direction. I said then that there might be some amongst you who were not without some misgivings about the continuance of our prosperity for any length of time. You will see for yourselves whether those misgivings were justified. Even this year, there may be some amongst you, who are inclined to think that the profits of the past year are in a very large measure due to the War. In fact, it has been said by some,—not on this side of the country,—that the War has been "the breath of life to the Tata Iron & Steel Company." But this is only partially true. The War, no doubt, stopped imports of steel into this country, and has thrown the Government of India solely into the arms of the Company for its supply of rails. But your Company has not taken advantage of the situation; and, as it did last year, it has again this year accepted from the State lower prices than those ruling in the market. On the other hand, the War brought with it many difficulties and many problems for us. Those problems and difficulties have certainly not all disappeared. But because of the foresight and the skill of your Management, obstacles which would have otherwise proved disastrous were averted, difficulties met, and problems solved. I may in this connection again refer to the provision with which we manager to secure our supply of Magnesite and Silica Bricks. We acquired an interest in the Kumardhubi Silica and Fireclay Works, and in co-operation with the Agents of that Company, the successful manufacture of Silica, Magnesite and Dinas Bricks has been attained. And we anticipate that by next year all the brick requirements of the Company, in connection not only with its present plant and operation, but also with the construction of the Greater Extensions, will be met fully from locally manufactured bricks,—which, I believe, are now as good as, if not superior to, those we import at present from America or Japan. But this is only one instance of the foresight of your Management in trying to secure all the materials of production in our own country. I could enumerate several others. But you will find these matters dealt with in the Report. Though difficulties due to the War still beset us, I shall only say that we shall continue to do everything to meet and anticipate them, as we have hitherto done.

WORK AHEAD.

We are now in the fourth year of the War; and no one can say precisely yet when it will end. But about how it will end there is now little room for doubt, now that America has ranged itself with its immense power and resources on the side that is fighting for justice and righteousness. The thoughts of the world, therefore,—especially of the industrial world—are turned to the consideration of what are called after-war problems, which are likely to present themselves at no very distant date. In this connection we must by all the means at our disposal prepare to win a place in the "World-Trade" sun, otherwise, in the general scramble which will follow Peace, we shall be left in the shadow. Your Directors have given the subject no inconsiderable thought. For, after the War, concerns which were diverted solely to purposes of War will be re-diverted to the production of steel. Your Company is striving thoroughly to equip itself to meet increased competition when Peace returns. It has devised an elaborate plan of Extensions, with up-to-date plant, so that more steel will be produced at less cost. It has planned a large number of subsidiary industries as well which will take up most of the steel that will be produced. It was thought desirable at one time that we ourselves might go in for most of those subsidiaries. But, we felt that rather than undertake too much, which might not be convenient to handle with efficiency, it would perhaps be more in the fitness of things if we invited the association of a number of able and willing firms whose previous experience of those particular lines would ensure good results earlier than if we had to gather our experience by degrees ourselves. These industries will enable us to dispose of our steel at our very door; and will, therefore, save transport charges, both to their advantage and to ours. We contemplate securing the co-operation of a large number of Indian, Anglo-Indian and British firms of first-rate importance, whose capital and management, we hope, will start and develop those industries. Our Company's share in this work will be limited to grant of land, power, water, etc. on easy terms; and, if we deem fit, a limited interest in their capitalisation.

The present cost of the Extensions will, no doubt, exceed the original estimates; but your Directors have thought it advisable not to delay placing orders for some of them. For what will be lost in the increased cost, will be more than compensated for by early production and better prices. I regret to say that some of the shipments from America containing machinery for these Extensions have been lost by enemy action. They were however, fully insured; and orders were immediately sent to replace them. But whatever plant can be manufactured at Sakchi will be manufactured on the spot, so that the high cost of manufacture in America or England may be saved, as also high freights and insurance. These, briefly, are some of the ways in which your Directors have endeavoured to equip the Company for its future growth.

AMENITIES OF LABOUR LIFE.

You will be gratified to hear that the whole of the Application and Allotment money amounting to 54 lakhs for the new Ordinary and Deferred Shares, except about Rs. 74,000, has already come in; and the new shares, though the interest on them is not to be paid till 1921, are already at a premium. But it would be unworthy of the Company, and not in its interest either, if, while it took measures to satisfy the claims of capital by satisfactory dividends, it did not at the same time endeavour to meet the legitimate claims of labour. Your Directors have, on their own initiative, increased the wages of the workmen and other employees from August last by 10 per cent. More than that they have taken steps to better the material and moral conditions of the labouring population at Sakchi. We have already a Hospital, a Convalescence Fund, a Night School, a Mechanical School, and a Middle English School, apart from two Institutes providing Concert Halls, Cinema Shows, Billiard Rooms Reading Rooms, Tennis Courts, Cricket and Football Grounds, etc. for the use of your employees. And it is contemplated to open additional schools, besides Co-operative Stores and Co-operative Credit Societies. But we want to develop this work further still; and for this purpose we invited the assistance of public service bodies like the Servants of India Society, the Seva Sadan and the Salvation Army, all of whom, we expect, to come forward in their respective spheres to help us to raise the intellectual, moral and material tone of the labourers. But these schemes have not yet matured. We are also contemplating the securing at an early date of the services of a fully trained Social Welfare Worker from England, whose task will be to organize Welfare Work in its one and many branches at Sakchi. For, you will admit that the welfare of the labouring classes must be one of the first cares of every employer. Any betterment of their conditions must proceed more from the employers downwards, than be forced up by demands from below. Since, labour, contented, well-housed, well-fed "well-brought up"—if I may use the word—and generally well looked after, is not only an asset and an advantage to the employer, an asset and an advantage to the employer, but serves to raise the standard of industry and labour in the country. In looking after the labour of to-day, we are also securing a supply of healthy and intelligent labour for the future.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT SAKCHI.

There is another matter in which your Directors also see far ahead. One of the effects of the War will be a scanty supply of skilled labour for the future. Neither England nor America will be able to supply us skilled labour for the future. Neither England nor America will be able to supply us with men at the rate they were able to do before the War. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a Technological Institute at Sakchi, so that men may be trained in Metallurgical and Chemical industries in India. Government have already primised a contribution towards this Institute; and the whole Scheme is under very careful consideration. We also contemplate to erect at Sakchi a Research Laboratory for Metallurgy and Chemistry, and your Directors are considering whether they should not approach the Industrial Commission and the Government of India with a view to making this Laboratory a Central National Research Laboratory in that part of India. I need not in this connection dilate at any very great length on the urgency of research in industry. Industry now-a-days is nothing without the employment of science in the production of goods for mankind. I read somewhere that Lord Milner has recently emphasized the necessity England is under of readjusting its sense of "scale" in dealing with the problems of industry, and among them research; and that Dr. Whitney, the Director of the Research Laboratories of the Genqral Electric Company in the United States of America has pointed out in a recent address "how essential research in pure science always is to industrial advance." We in this country have, I am afraid, yet to realize how very essential research is for industrial advancement; and, if we want to secure for ourselves a sufficient supply of skilled scientists who will devote their whole time to the solution of the one and many problems of manufacture that keep facing every industry, if we want to produce most economically and efficiently, and keep with the times, we could do no better than start with Technological Research Institutes, where all those problems could be tackled and solved in the interest of the industries. In America, for instance, numbers of manufacturing Corporations have their own industrial Research Laboratories. The Colleges and Universities there also help in industrial research. And apart from these, there are various national institutions like the Carnegie Institution, and various commercial research laboratories like the Institute of Industrial Research at Washington, which help in the development of industry in general. To give a few examples, the General Electric Company, the American Brass Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, the National Cash Register Company, the National Electric Lamp Association, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the National Carbon Company, and the New Jersey Zinc Company, have all their own Research Laboratories. In England, too, you will have noticed considerable attention is being paid at the present moment to the subject of developing Imperial Research Organization. And only yesterday we read in the papers about the scheme devised by the Directors of the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company of Manchester for the encouragement of Research and Education, for which they are now setting aside £10,000 a year for five years. It was, in fact their opinion that the trade of the country had not been sufficiently allied with science. I say that we in this country ought not to lag behind in this respect as we have hitherto done, if we value at all our industrial and commercial future. My own views as to the place occupied by industrial and commercial efforts in the real advancement of India have been clearly expressed on a different occasion nearly two years ago, and need not be reiterated here.

I shall not refer in detail to the winning of such materials as dolomite, coal, manganese ore, etc., or the manufacture of ferro-manganese; but you will find them dealt with in the operation report submitted by your General Manager, and included in the Report, the adoption of which I am about to move. Nor shall I dilate on the developments that have taken place in improving the water-supply, the sanitation and the drainage of Sakchi, or the extension of roads and the building of additional housing for your employees.

A SATISFACTORY RECORD.

Gentlemen, you cannot but help feeling a sense of pride and satisfaction at the record of your Company's work. It has organized a great industry in face of many difficulties, and it is now giving handsome profits to its shareholders. But, I am not ignorant that there is as usual some dissatisfaction expressed in some quarters that the Directors do not recommend larger dividends. This is a matter to which your Directors have given most anxious consideration. Your Directors are the largest shareholders of your Company, and nothing would be more agreeable to them than to receive large sums of money by way of dividend. But, gentlemen, consider for a moment the wasting character of your properties; your ore, your coal, your raw materials daily diminish. Consider also the wear and tear of your plant, which is worked for 24 hours by separate shifts of men. Further consider that the Company has engaged itself by the terms of the scheme for extensions to allocate 150 lakhs of rupees out of the profits for such extensions. And when you consider all this, I have no doubt that you will agree with me that your Directors have done right in resisting a desire to earn cheap popularity by declaring large dividends, and not creating reserves for the wasting character of your properties, the wear and tear of your machinery and for the stipulated extensions.

But what is more satisfactory still than the record of your Company's work, is the privilege your Company has had to serve the Government of this country with the supply of rails and steel at a time of sore need, and in a great cause. The services rendered by India in the War have been fully recognized by the Viceroy in his Council; and I think, in our own line, we may claim no small share of those services. Apart from them, we have contributed Rs. 40 lakhs to the War Loan; and when we find that our employees have contributed nearly Rs. 3 lakhs to it, it fills us with further pride to think how high a sense of national service fills the Company and its employees.

A HOPEFUL FUTURE.

But, Gentlemen, I look forward to a still more useful future for your Company. I hope to see its scope for service to this country growing still greater. The War has taught every nation of the world many lessons. I hope we shall learn our lesson too. For one thing, it has taught us to look to ourselves for supplying our own needs. We must, therefore, spare no efforts now to develop all our resources, not only in our own interest, but in that of the Empire with whose destinies ours are linked. We must keep on endeavouring to raise the scale of production, and diversify the varieties of products possible in this land. We must try to stand up against the future on our own industrial legs. The War, as I have said on another occasion and in another place, has been due to Germany's lust for conquest. And in that lust, it has had its eyes mainly on this fair country of ours. We must take steps to ensure our safety, not only political, but also industrial and commercial, and do everything in our power to co-operate with those who are also working for the same end. We could give them and ourselves no better help than by developing every possible resource of this land. Sooner oro later the world will have to make good the tremendous wear and tear that the War will have involved. The economic struggle will be keener than ever. Competition will form a large part of the struggle for national existence. And unless we are prepared to go under in that struggle, let us wake up in time. For we shall have to face a War of as great a magnitude as the one that is raging now, and we must all present an united front to successfully face the conflict for Universal Trade. Commercial preparedness is going to be the one vital question for all countries in the years to come.

QUESTION OF DIVIDEND.

Mr. B. A. Narman suggested that larger dividends should be declared. The Morarji Gokuldas Mills had declared dividends to the tune of 55 per cent, and he asked if it was not a parody of fate that the Goliaths of Sakchi should yield in this matter to the Davids of the Morarji Mills.

Mr. C. P. Broker said he would like to know whether when the new debenture loan was taken the Directors had in contemplation going in for war bonds, and whether they had taken legal opinion as to whether they could go in for war bonds. He moved as an amendment that the report and balance sheet be sent back to the Board of Directors for reconsideration as it was opposed to article 133A He himself had subscribed to the War Loan but he doubted if the company as a corporate body could do so

Mr. B. N. Javeri seconded the amendment.

The Chairman, replying on the question of dividends, said the first duty of the Board and the Agents was to the Company and not to individual shareholders. The suggestion to declare larger dividends reminded him of the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs. If they did away with the goose where were they going to get the golden eggs from in the future? The wear and tear in iron works was very great and they must carry sums to the depreciation fund and the repairs and renewal fund.

Mr A. J Billimoria said they had the money when they subscribed to the war loan, and the Board of Directors had the power to invest money not required for immediate purposes.

The amendment was put to the vote and defeated.

The original proposition was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal v. Mehta moved:

(a) That the ninth dividend on Preference Shares for the period of 12 months, ending 30th June 1917, at the rate of Rs. 8-7 per share, that is, at six per cent. per annum on the paid up capital (less income-tax) thereon, be declared and that the same be made payable on and after the 12th November 1917, to those holders of Preference Shares whose names stand on the Company's Registers on the 13th October 1917.

(b) That the fourth dividend on Ordinary Shares for the period of 12 months, ending 30th June 1917, be declared as follows:—That is to say, a dividend of Rs. 6 per share, that is, 8 per cent. per annum together with a dividend of Rs. 9 per share out of the surplus profits, in all Rs. 15 per share (free of income-tax) on the paid up capital and that the same be made payable on and after the 12th November 1917, to those holders of ordinary Shares whose names stand on the Company's Registers on the 13th October, 1917.

(c) That the third dividend on deferred shares, for the period of 12 months, ending 30th June 1917, be declared as follows:—That is to say, a dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share, that is 25 per cent. per annum together with a dividend of Rs. 80 per share out of surplus profits, in all Rs. 87-8 per share, (free of income-tax) on the paid up capital, and that the same be made payable on and after the 12th November 1917 to those holders of deferred shares, whose names stand on the Company's Registers on the 13th October 1917.

Sir V. D. Thackersey seconded the motion.

Mr. C P. Broker moved as an amendment that a bonus of Rs. 5 to the preference shareholders and of Rs. 45 to the holders of deferred shares be given in addition to the dividend proposed.

The Chairman said that they could only propose a reduction of the dividend (laughter). Under the Articles of Association they could not propose an increase. The word "dividends" included "bonus." He therefore ruled the amendment out of order.

The original proposition was carried.

Mr. Nariman said these were hard times on account of the war and they might have a special war bonus (laughter).

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. Cursetji moved and Mr. Gazdar seconded that "The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who was appointed a Director, under Article 100 of the Company's Articles of Association and who now retires under the same Article be re-elected a Director."

The proposition was carried.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster moved and Mr. M. A. Dalal seconded "That the two Directors, Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt., who retire in accordance with Article 106 of the Company's Articles of Association and who offer themselves for re-election be re-elected as Directors."

Mr. Nariman moved as an amendment that the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha be appointed a director in place of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. He said Sir Dinshah Wacha was a great financier, a sound practical business man and a man of proved ability, and no better man could be found for a seat on the Board than Sir Dinshah.

The Chairman said he was greatly pleased to hear the good words said about his old and valued friend Sir Dinshah Wacha, but he asked the mover if he knew whether Sir Dinshah had the requisite number of shares. Whether Sir Dinshah had the requisite number of shares or not was a different matter, but an amendment such as this required seven days' previous notice, and he (the Chairman) therefore ruled it out of order.

The original proposition was carried.

Mr. J. Tarachand moved and Mr. Dadiba Billimoria seconded "That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., and Khan Bahadur Jamshedji A. Dalal be appointed Auditors for the current year and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 1,800 (rupees eighteen hundred) each."

The proposition was carried.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Sir V. D. Thackersey proposed and Mr. Nariman seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The proposition was carried.

The Chairman, replying to the vote of thanks, said he would assure the shareholders that the Directors had always at heart the interests of the company and they believed that in promoting the interests of the company they were working for the good of the country. Self-interest was a strong motive with humanity, and though some shareholders might ask for larger dividends it was the duty of the directors to safeguard the interests of the company.

The proceedings then terminated.

At a meeting of the West Coast Planters Association held at the Malabar Club, Calicut, on the 6th instant, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"This Association deplores the action of the higher authorities in bringing pressure to bear on the Madras Government leading to the unconditional release of Mrs. Besant and other political agitators, and further regrets their strictures on Sir Michael O'Dwyer with reference to his plain statement of facts regarding the loyalty of the Punjab.

RAILWAY QUESTION IN S. CANARA.

MERITS OF RIVAL SCHEMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The Mangalore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires:—On Monday morning his Excellency Lord Pentland held an informal conference on the subject of railway development for South Canara. After a discussion on alternative schemes, the District and Planters' representatives expressed the unanimous opinion that whatever further schemes were adopted for developing trade, the first pressing need of the planters concerned and of South Canara, whereof Mangalore formed the principal trade centre, was the constructing of the Hazam-Mangalore line. It was pointed out that Mangalore already possessed a large and thriving hinterland without which no part could make good progress.

Other schemes might come in when similar conditions justified the same, but existing facts were not to be disregarded in favour of remote possibilities. Stress was laid on the importance of the line of traffic which already carried inland the products of the main industries of South Canara, on the special importance to the industries of improved facilities for transport, both of raw and material, and finished products, and on the increasing difficulty felt in maintaining traffic without railway facilities owing to the impossibility of supply of bullock transport to keep pace with the traffic. It was urged that even though the opening up of another port might divert a small percentage of the existing trade of Mangalore, it could not do so to such an extent as to justify its own existence or in a way to supplant Mangalore, which owing to its strategic position must remain the trade centre on this part of the coast. Further, reference was made to the fact of South Canara collecting a railway cess, the proceeds of which would suffice to guarantee interest on the cost of construction of the section within British territory. H. E. the Governor promised that the views would be examined when occasion arose.

U. P. SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SITAPUR, Oct. 17.

The eleventh session of the United Provinces Social Conference was held in the Conference pandal at noon to-day. There was a large number of delegates, including several Indian ladies. Thakur Rampal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a brief speech, after which Rai Bahadur Dr. U. N. Ohdedar, of Lucknow, was elected President. In the course of his address Dr. Ohdedar, after expressing regret at the death of Mr. Saradacharan Mitter, of Bengal, and Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, referred to the criticism often levelled against the Indian community by Anglo-Indian journalists, that they should improve their social conditions before aspiring for higher political status, and remarked:—Whilst admitting the partial truth of this accusation, I beg to point out that no great improvement of any kind is possible in a people who have no voice in the Government of their own country, and who are constantly made to feel that they are inferior to other people living in the same country. Our political subjection for a long time and consequent sense of inferiority which comes in its train, have robbed us of our independent judgment and have deprived us of our capacity to think out and act for ourselves. Even when we are ourselves anxious to make improvement in certain directions, we are at times unable to achieve our object. Take for instance Mr. Gokhale's Compulsory Education Bill, or Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill. He added that in spite of disadvantages there had been substantial progress in social matters, some of which he enumerated. Even illiterate parents had begun to appreciate the advantages of education and demand for more schools and colleges for boys was increasing daily. The demand for primary education of girls was progressing. Indian ladies had begun to take a deep interest in questions of national importance. There had been an appreciable increase in the marriageable age of boys and girls. Polygamy had become a thing of the past. A man marrying a second time during the life time of the first wife, was looked down upon in society. The number of widow marriages was steadily increasing. The evil custom of drinking at marriages and other social occasions had been entirely given up. Entertainment of guests by "nautch" parties had practically gone out of fashion. The question of sea voyage had been nearly solved, caste rejudices were diminishing and inter-dining had become more common. There had been several instances of inter-marriage between sub-castes and singing of immoral songs on religious and social occasions was being suppressed. More attention was being paid to the moral and religious education of children, rules regarding the "pardah" system were daily getting lost. There was a general desire to pit down the custom of demanding and receiving dowry. Dr. Ohdedar, before concluding his address, briefly dealt with question of education of women and the depressed classes.

Resolutions on the evils of early marriage, curtailment of extravagant expenses of marriage and other ceremonies, the purdah system, education of women, widow marriage, foreign travel, depressed classes, temperance, social purity, establishment of district social leagues, amendment of the Act of 1872 and the removal of residences of prostitutes from within municipal limits, were then adopted by the Conference. Among the principal speakers were the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Messrs. A. P. Sen, Bomanji, Rai Chandrika Prasad (Ajmer), Sripal Singh, the Hon. Pandit Gokarannath Misra, Pandit Brijnarian Chakbast, Messrs. Sherwani (Aligarh) and Arabi.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BOMBAY.

REVIEW BY HEALTH OFFICER.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the Executive Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1917 was recorded. It was stated in the course of the report:—

The mortality from all causes was 8,565; 380 of these deaths were of persons not resident in Bombay and included 118 amongst the inmates of the different War Hospitals.

The rate of mortality calculated on the Census figures for 1911 gives a rather fallacious idea of the health conditions of the City. Apart from the natural increase in the population since 1911, there is a large floating and semi-permanent population in the City. The War and Military Hospitals and Labour Camps are full and there is a large increase in the labour classes working in the Docks and Railways, etc., and a considerable number of Military officers and their families while all the hotels are overcrowded. Judging from the very large increase in the number of births (5,537)—which exceeds the decennial mean of the corresponding quarters by 505—and the returns of the passengers conveyed by trams in the city which indicate an increase in the number of passengers travelling of about five lakhs compared month for month with the preceding year, the population cannot be less than 11,00,000, while the population on which the mortality rates are based is 9,79,445.

Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1907 to 1916), the principal causes of death will be found to have registered a reduced mortality, with the exception of plague, measles and diseases of the Nervous and respiratory systems:—Cholera (—140) Malaria (—9), Fevers (—72), Diarrhoeal Diseases (—70) and Phthisis (—61). Plague recorded an increase of 86, Measles of 14, Diseases of the Nervous system of 54 and those of the respiratory system of 722. The total mortality was 978 more than the decennial average.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered was 505 more than the decennial average (1907-1916). The infant mortality (2,619) was more than the decennial average by 439.

The number of *live* births registered in the quarter under review was 5,537, the highest on record for any quarter of previous years, exceeding by 933 the figure for the preceding quarter and by 173 that for the corresponding quarter of 1916 (5,364).

MORTALITY.

The mortality from all causes registered during the quarter was 8,565, being higher by 1,797 than in the corresponding quarter of 1916 and 978 higher than the decennial average but 11 less than in the antecedent quarter.

The figure 8,565, however, represents the gross mortality of the period, including as it does 380 deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it; 3 from Small-pox, 3 from Cholera, 44 from Plague, and 330 from other causes; with this correction the mortality for the period under report stands at 8,185. The number of deaths among persons not belonging to the City (380) includes 118 deaths among the inmates of the different War Hospitals established in the City for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded returned from the seats of War.

Distributed by months, 2,843 deaths were registered in July, 2,869 in August, and 2,853 in September. The highest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 114 on the 14th September; the number of deaths from Plague on that day was 4. Small-pox and Cholera being absent; it was 105 in the corresponding quarter of 1916 on the 24th July and included 3 deaths from Plague, 4 from Cholera and none from Small-pox.

In July the highest daily mortality (110) was registered on the 23rd, the number of deaths from Plague was 6, Small-pox 1, Cholera being absent. In August the highest daily mortality (110) was registered on the 6th and 14th, the number of deaths from Plague being 6 and 1, respectively; 1 death from Small-pox was recorded on the 14th, Cholera being absent on both the days.

The lowest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 62 on the 6th of July and included 5 deaths from Plague, Small-pox and Cholera being absent.

The total number of deaths among infants during the quarter was 2,619, being 515 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and 4349 more than the decennial average.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox registered 82 attacks during the period against 15 in the corresponding quarter of 1916; 52 in July, 15 in August as also in September. 4 of the cases were imported, 3 in July, one each among the recent arrivals from Madras, Aurangabad and Bandra; 1 in September from the Harbour.

The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 41 being 97 less than in the preceding quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 3 deaths from this cause amongst recent arrivals.

14 deaths from Small-pox occurred amongst children under one year during the quarter; 8 in July, 5 in August and 1 in September; these were not vaccinated.

Among Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding to the Haj, 8 were primarily vaccinated, 4 males and 4 females; and 1,192 were revaccinated, 1,020 males and 172 females.

23 cases of Cholera were registered in the quarter against 162 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, 12 in July, 2 in August and 9 in September; of these, 6 cases were imported one each among the recent arrivals from Mhosla (Janjira State), Mithbow, Hubli, Bikaner, Punjab and 1 from the Harbour.

The number of deaths from Cholera during the quarter was 16 against 105 in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

115 cases of Enteric Fever excluding 6 among new arrivals from the seats of War were reported during the period under review compard with 51 in the corresponding quarter of 1916.

A report on the prevalence of Enteric in June, July and August last, has been submitted to the Corporation as called for in their Resolution No. 3139 of 16th August, 1917.

The number of deaths registered from Plague was 137 in July, 114 in August and 72 in September as compared with 69, 34 and 34 respectively in the corresponding months of the previous year.

The total mortality from this cause during the quarter was 327 including 44 among new arrivals not belonging to the City; was 483 less than in the preceding quarter but 186 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1916 and 86 more than the average of the preceding decennium.

The highest Plague mortality recorded on a single day in July was 11 on the 20th, in August 9 on the 6th, and in September 6 on the 11th. The number of Plague attacks registered during the quarter was 389; 169 in July, 134 in August, and 86 in September.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter is more than the number for the corresponding quarter of the last year (222,658) by 12,509. Out of 235,167 rats collected and sent to Parel Laboratory, 110,369 dead rats were examined.

A public meeting was held at Allahabad on Wednesday morning in order to explain to Hindu and Mahomedan communities the settlement arrived at with regard to the forthcoming Ramlila and Mohrum. Mr. Freemantle, Commissioner, Mr. Gaskell, Collector and Mr. Burton Police Superintendent and the leaders of both the communities were present. Mr. Freemantle occupied the chair and said that they should see no disturbance was created anywhere. As regards the rumours with which the air was thick, he assured the audience that they had no foundation. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Maulana Vilayet Hussain also made speeches urging their co-religionists to maintain harmony during festivals.

INDIAN NEWS.

Mrs. Besant has returned to Benares from Simla.

Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantalu is in Allahabad on a short visit.

The date of the next I.C.S. Examination is 1st August, 1918.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda left Simla yesterday.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Education Member of the Council, will leave Simla on 24th October and arrive at Delhi on 25th where he halts till 27th. He leaves for Bombay on 28th and stays here till 31st returning to Delhi on 2nd November.

The United Provinces Hindi Conference (Sahitya Sammelan) held its sitting at Sitapur from 14th to 16th October under the presidency of Pandit Radhacharan Goswami of Muttra. Resolutions with regard to the adoption and spread of the Hindi language and character were passed. Several speakers from different parts of the Province took part in the Conference and there was a fair attendance of delegates.

The Dusserah festivities in Travancore have just commenced. The Puja, with all the usual ceremonies and formalities, was started by his Highness the Maharajah. All the Hindu officers of the State being present. The festivities and ceremonies will last for ten days, there being music and other forms of entertainment throughout day and night daily for the delectation of the public. A Grand State Procession will conclude the festivities.

The "Leader" reports:—"There appears to have been a serious Bakr-Id riot at Ghorpuri, a vilage near Mariahu in the district of Jaunpore and the cause of it was cow slaughter. Arrests of those suspected of participation in the disturbance have taken place and charges of murder have been brought against some of the police officers, who are alleged to have shot and killed some Hindus. It seems from the report received that one Hindu was killed on the spot and about 24 wounded of whom 4 are stated to have succumbed a few days later. Investigation is going on and the cases are pending.

The Provincial Conference, Sitapur, passed resolutions urging the release of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and a general amnesty to political prisoners. It asked that the Congress Moslem League scheme of reform adopted in December 1916, should be granted in the immediate future as representing the minimum that is needed in the interests of the country. District Committees were requested to hold meetings and get signatures for the purpose of submitting them to Mr. Montagu. A resolution on Public Services asked that examinations should be held exclusively in India. The Conference closed with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra.

Abdul Hamidkhan, an M.A. student of Hislop College Nagpur, was rusticated for the remainder of the session for having presided and taken part in the students' meeting held on Saturday last, where a resolution expressing their determination to attend political and non-political meetings in spite of prohibitive orders of the authorities was adopted. The Principals of the Hislop and Morris Colleges asked the students to withdraw the resolution. They students of both colleges determined to stand by the resolution and consequently both the colleges were closed upto the 20th November next. The Hislop College is a private college with Government grant. The Morris College is a Government College. The number of students of both colleges come to about eight hundred..

At a joint open air meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Malkapur, held last evening, Mr. Gulam Ahmadkha Sattdagar of Pimpalgaon Raja presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—The Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Malkapur (Berars) assembled in a public meeting, with one voice, request the Government of India to reconsider its decision with respect to the release of the two leading and loyal sons of India Messrs Mohamad Ali and Shaukat Ali, especially as there are no specific charges disclosed against them impugning their loyalty to the British Crown in justification of their long internment and to release them, and thus to soothe the afflicted popular feeling. This meeting also similarly that other persons prays. interned may also be released.—From a correspondent.

It is notified for general information that in future the badges of the Companions, who now take precedence as Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George and the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire are to be worn in the following manner:—A Companion of the Orders will wear the badge appearing just below the collar of the tunic or uniform coat, and in evening dress, under the white tie. A Companion of more than one of the Orders will wear the badge of the senior Order appearing just below the collar of the tunic or uniform coat. The others are to be worn one below the badge of the senior Order suspended on about three inches of ribbon emerging from between the buttons of the coat. A small eye is stitched inside the coat to which the ribbon is fastened by a hook. In evening dress the senior badge will be worn under the white tie, the others in miniature being worn on the lapel of the coat. Civilian Commanders of the Victorian Order, who are also companions of any of the above Orders, will wear the badge of the membership of the Victorian Order in miniature in evening dress. Companions of the two Indian Orders are accordingly requested to send their badges for alteration to Messrs Hamilton and Company, Jewellers. The cost of the alterations will be met free of charge. In cases where members of the Indian Orders do not intend to wear their badges again, they may, if they wish, retain them unaltered.

Elaborate arrangements are being made in Hyderabad (Deccan) to make "Our Day" celebration a great success. The Hon. the Resident has issued an appeal to all leading citizens of Hyderabad and suburbs to attend a meeting at the Hyderabad Residency on Friday when all matters connected with the celebration will be discussed and a programme drawn up. His Highness the Nizam has kindly consented to be the Patron and has been graciously pleased to subscribe one lakh of rupees to the fund.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The weather is disturbed off the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts. The rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras; local in Upper Burma, Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The principal amounts are:—Cuttack, 1 inch; Belgaum and Chitaldrug, 1½; Calicut, 3; Cochin, Coimbatore, Nellore and Masulipatam, 2; and Cocanada, 1½.

Forecast:—No great change.

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., availed himself of leave for six weeks granted to him.

The furlough granted to Mr. A. Willard, is extended by one month.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Karsandas Jayasingbhai Desai, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi.

The Honourable Mr. N. C. Macleod Judge, High Court, Bombay, has been allowed an extension for four months and twenty-one days of the furlough granted to him.

The privilege leave to Mr. E. E. Morris, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is extended by one month.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S.,

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur vice Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in Sind.

Pending further orders. Mr. Bhimrav Narsingh Hublikar to be Subordinate Judge, Mahad.

Mr. Vasudev Venkatesh Pandit to act as Joint Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Dattatraya Vinayak Deshmukh, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge, Yeola.

Mr. Narayanbhai Mehta, LL.B., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, during the absence of Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, LL.B., on leave or pending further orders.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 4th October, 1917.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. G. Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, to act as Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. P. J. Rodrigues, Range Forest Officer, Hala, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, in addition to his own, from 5th to 12th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. Clifford, acting Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 4th April, 1917.

Mr. J. Lamb to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise, and Opium in Sind.

Mr. J. B. Anding to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Collector of Excise, East and West Khandesh District, vice Mr. J. D. Gandhi.

Mr. J. D. Gandhi to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, vice Mr. S. D. Smith, but to continue to do duty as Assistant Collector of Excise, East and West Khandesh Districts, till relieved by Mr. J. B. Anding.

Mr. A. F. Gonsalves to be Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., passed, on 1st October, 1917, an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days with effect from the 22nd October 1917.

The services of Mr. A. C. Miller are placed at the disposal of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College Board for appointment as Principal until the return of Mr. P. Ludlow from active service or pending further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Veterinary Captain Kenelm Hewlett is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary Major.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Lieutenant Francis Lever Garnsey Simpson resigns his commission.

Major W. S. J. Shaw, M.D., I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from 1st October, 1917. Major F. E. Wilson, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda.

The services of Mr. E. M Duggan, Executive Engineer, on his being relieved are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 1st October, 1917.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERANCE AT BROACH.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

During the week-end Broach will hold the second session of the Gujarat Educational Conference. The first session which was held in Ahmedabad this time last year under the presidentship of the present Vice-Chancellor of our University was a distinct and encouraging success and the untiring efforts which our Broach friends have put forth make it certain that the second session will be a fitting successor to the first. The people of Gujarat are known for their industrial pursuits rather than for their political consciousness and their contribution to the public life of the Presidency has hitherto been negligible if not meagre. Shrewd observers have however not failed to notice that during the last two years a most hopeful change has come over that province and to-day Gujarat is pulsating with a national spirit which for its depth and intensity is not exceeded anywhere in the country. A band of young, earnest and enthusiastic patriots have by their vigorous and sustained propaganda suddenly transformed the whole situation; and now public questions whether political, social or educational can find in Gujarat a large member of earnest students and ardent workers. The Educational Conferences are an out come of this new spirit, the proceedings are carried on in Gujarati with the result that the problems discussed at the Conference are intelligible to the masses of our people. The necessity of these conferences must be patent to all. The appalling illiteracy of our people is a standing reproach to the system of Government which has made efficiency a fetish without regard to the wider obligations of the State to its people and the greatest problem confronting our public men at present is to having some light where darkness has so long reigned supreme. It is estimated by Mr. Fisher, the Minister for Education in England, that the whole cost of revising the educational system there and putting it on a sound basis would be equal to what is required for carrying on the war for thirty hours and he urges that a nation which cares for its future must find that cost. The problem in India is much simpler. If the annual exoduses to the hills are abandoned if the services are not given generous increments on the slightest pretexts and if same very modest thrift is practised in other directions money can be found for opening more schools and for improving the existing ones. It is therefore right and proper that these periodical conferences press for more and more funds for the spread of education. The question of Secondary Education is an outstanding one in the whole field of education. The secondary schoolmaster is a mere automaton and those officials who talk and likely of the unsatisfactory condition of secondary education should not forget that they themselves are responsible for it. Let the schoolmaster be emancipated, let the prohibitive scale of fees in secondary schools be reduced and we will witness the beginning of an era of better days in that direction. Mr. A. V. Thakkar the joint secretary of the Broach Conference gave a telling picture of female illiteracy in India in these columns the other day and it would be impossible to find a parallel in any civilized country in the world for the state of things depicted by him. The question of vernaculars as the media of instruction in our secondary schools has become one of practical politics. The Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill on compulsory primary education is before the Select Committee, and the public want some substantial changes in certain clauses of the Bill before it can become acceptable to them. On all these and other important questions we wish to hear the considered judgment and opinion of the educated classes of Gujarat and we trust one will hear them in no halting or uncertain terms.

Our distinguished countryman Mr. M. K. Gandhi will preside over the deliberations of the Conference. It has been the practice hitherto to invite educationists as presidents of such gatherings, Mr. Gandhi's presidentship will therefore be in the nature of an experiment. But Mr. Gandhi will bring a fresh mind and a critic's outlook in dealing with the various educational questions of the day; his unquestioned popular tendencies and his firm grasp of the essentials of education make us look forward to striking and informing presidential address on Saturday next.

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HOUSETAX GERIEVANCE AT LARKANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The methods employed by the authorities at Larkana for the imposition of the house-tax on that town vigorously demonstrate that the official mind, if it is once bent upon a hobby of its own, can reduce the Local Self-Government to a mere shadow and a farce. It is an open secret in Sindh that the "powers that be" have set their hearts on imposing the house-tax in the towns and villages of that benighted province, whether the people may like it or not, or whether this direct taxation may or may not suit their local conditions and circumstances. Theoretically, the authorities consider it to be a proper form of taxation and therefore they would seem to act on the principle that the end justifies the means. The following facts will show how the drama has been enacted at Larkana.

About four months back we began to hear whispers that Larkana was going to be saddled with the house-tax. The people therefore approached the Collector-President of the Municipality to know how matters stood and the latter issued two "Notes" to the local press mainly showing that the octroi duties, the present principal source of the municipal revenue, affected the poor more than the rich and therefore it would be proper if the house-tax was also introduced which would be borne only by the rich. This may be plausible on *a priori* grounds, but will not appeal to any one who knows the local conditions of Larkana, where the population is mostly indigent and the people rarely rich, where many of the taxable tenements are in the hands of poor men, widows and orphans who can hardly make two ends meet without some help from relations or friends

May it be said, however, to the credit of the Collector that he is known to have written to the Commissioner-in-Sind that the present was *not* the time for the imposition of the house-tax in Larkana, but that august personage would not listen and he pressed his subordinate, Mr. Bolus, the Collector, to push forward the matter and the latter began to make use of his official position with great haste and vigour. Events then followed with tremendous rapidity. The town grew restless. Not an hour passed, but it brought some news that the officials were busy in bringing about pressure on Municipal Councillors and others not to oppose the imposition of the house-tax. This brought about the resignation of an old, experienced and venerable Municipal Councillor, Mr. Tewoomal, as a mark of protest. Public meetings were held in which Hindus and Mahomedans and men of all castes and creeds emphatically denounced the idea of imposing the house-tax at Larkana. All this however brought about no effect on the official mind. On the contrary, by the resignation of Mr. Tewoomal, the Collector found the way clear for him. The Municipality then consisted of only a nominated board of 12 persons including Mr. Bolus himself, who is the Collector and President of the Municipality as well as three other officials (Civil Surgeon, Huzur Deputy Collector and Mukhtyarkar) and two Mahomedans of the suburbs. Of the remaining 6 members, who were of the town proper, the Collector knew that none of them would vote in favour of the house-tax. So now that Mr. Tewoomal resigned, he at once tried to take the fullest advantage of the situation. He called a special meeting of the general body of the Municipality on the 24th September, just on the heels of the monster public meeting of the 18th idem with a view to have the measure passed in hot haste and put in a man of his own, an outsider though he was, in place of Mr. Tewoomal, one in fact, who could have no pretensions to the experience or local knowledge of his predecessor. Thus even before his appointment was notified in the Sind Official Gazette, the vote of this new man was used for passing the most unpopular measures about the appointment of the Chief Officer and the imposition of the house-tax. The situation became critical and the tension was brought to breaking point when the five local Municipal Councillors pressed for postponement of these questions until the elected board came into existence in March, 1918, but without any effect. Then all the five members, in response to the popular voice, resigned before the question of the house-tax was put to the vote.

People in thousands had assembled at the Municipal Hall earnestly protesting all the while against the house-tax, but the packed body of the official members and their adherents was obdurate and unyielding. The whole town was of one mind that the tax should not be imposed in such hot haste and that the hands of the coming elected board should not be tied down But no, the bureaucracy must have its own way and they passed the measures in spite of half the Board having already resigned No townsman has subsequently accepted the appointment of a Municipal Councillor in place of those resigned. This clearly shows that the whole town is now of one mind and is greatly perturbed. The seats of the five resigned have since been filled up by outsiders who can have no local interest at heart and who must have moreover pledged themselves to support the above measures. One of them is a Shikarpuri belonging to quite a different district, another a Hyderabadi of a still more distant district. Two are assistant Public Prosecutors, one of whom is of Sehwan Division and the other having no permanent place of residence anywhere and the fifth is the uncle of one of the Mahomedan Municipal Councillors, residing in a suburb who, as said above, has already helped the officials by his own vote in favour of the house-tax. Thus the whole board now consists merely of persons alien to the place and such is the present unenviable constitution of the Municipal Board at Larkana in the exalted name of Local Self-Government there.

People are at their wits' ends and do not know what else to do to apprize the authorities of their great grievances and the depth of their discontent. Yours, etc.,

"A VOICE FROM LARKANA."

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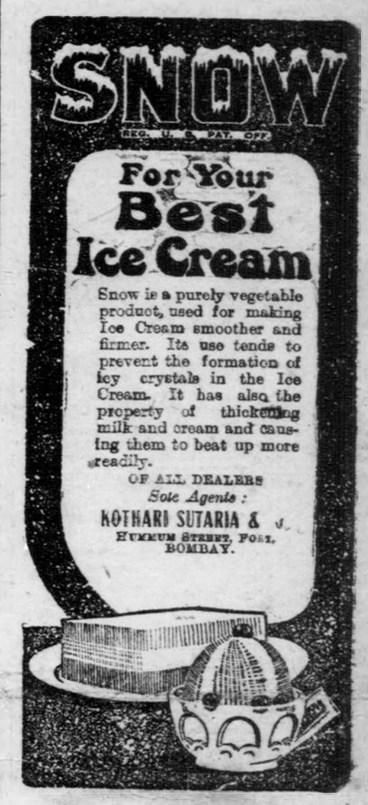
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There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE **CORDIAL** must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

but be sure you get **ROSE'S**

—there are imitations.

27-8-17

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		200
,, ,, Imports		—
Mid. Americans spot trading value		20.47 + 25
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis		33.00 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 27.68	+13
	Mar. 26.80	+ 8
	May 26.75	+ 6
	Jan. 25.93	+ 7
	Mar. 26.08	+ 3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
January	19.60	
March	19.25	+30
May	19.03	

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-days price.	
Oct.	19.42	
Oct.-Nov.	19.00	
Nov.-Dec.	18.60	
Dec.-Jan.	18.45	
Jan.-Feb.	18.35	+25
Feb.-Mar.	18.26	
March-April	18.17	
April-May.	18.09	
May-June.	18.01	
June-July.	17.93	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.44 + 14
February	19.22 + 11
March	19.05 + 10
April	18.92 + 8
May	18.79 + 6

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
Oct.	19.42	
Oct.-Nov.	19.00	
Nov.-Dec.	18.60	
Dec.-Jan.	18.45	
Jan.-Feb.	18.35	+25
Feb.-Mar.	18.26	
March-April	18.17	
April-May.	18.09	
May-June.	18.01	
June-July.	17.93	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

Old Contracts.

Months.	Opening prices.	
October	23.60	
November	23.55	—25

New Contracts.

Months	Closing prices.	
January	28.05	
February	28.80	—25
March	27.95	

Old Contracts.

Months.	Closing prices.	
October	23.60	—25
November	23.85	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.33	
,, ,, Fully Good	17.58	
,, ,, Fine	17.83	
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.95	
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	19.20	
,, ,, ,, Fine	19.45	
,, Broach Good	20.29	+25
,, ,, Fully Good	20.47	
,, ,, Fine	20.65	
,, Scinde Good	17.33	
,, ,, Fully Good	17.58	
,, ,, Fine	17.83	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 17th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 90,00,000:—

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
87,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
6,84,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		7,31,000
Nil ,, ,, to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/5.
,, Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 44% { above that rate in full.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
32,14,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
33,04,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		82,69,000
17,51,000 ,, ,, to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4 29/32.
,, Bombay }

In Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 44% { above that rate in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	90,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	90,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
Futures at New York Jan.	26.95 + 56
,, ,, Mar.	26.72 + 42
,, ,, May	26.70 + 40
Spot Cotton at New York	28.46 + 45
,, New Orleans	27.13 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	25.86 + 39
,, ,, Mar.	26.05 + 55

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 16th

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/8—3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Flat.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	88—½
Government Securities 3%	54—½
Ex. on London at Paris	Francs 27.49 Unchgd.

London, Oct. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/8—1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull—Demand Limited.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 16th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½ Unchgd.
5% New	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 16th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per-ton Sept.-Oct.	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Not offered	600
Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct.	590
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	595

Tone:—Firm.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Quiet	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov Quiet	22

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov.	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	2/8

London, Oct. 17th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	595

Tone:—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	18 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	22/9

Tone:—Little more Enquiry.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 18.

This morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 444. In spite of the continued advance in New York there is no strength in our market, any temporary steadiness being due only to shorts covering. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 442 for Good Broach and within half an hour declined to Rs. 438. Later on the price advanced to Rs. 439½. At Colaba business was done in fully Good Bengal January at Rs. 319 Association terms, and in Good Broach on Exchange terms at Rs. 441, the market closing at Rs. 441½. Only a moderate business has been done during the day.

Ready cotton continues steady with a fair enquiry by shippers and local mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	441½
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	—	January	438
,, Nagpur Kampti	—	,,	435
,, Khamgaon Akola	—	,,	416
,, Khandelah	—	,,	395
,, Muthia	—	,,	384
,, Bengal	—	,,	346
Fully Good Bengal	—	,,	321

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATION AT 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	—	April	440
Bengal fully good	—	January	319

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 17th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	345	319		
H.G. Sind Punjab	330	310		
M.G. Nagpore	435			
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	418			
M.G. Khandeish	396	374		
M.G. Muthia	363			
M.G. Broach			440	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 17th October:—

Cotton	1,351 bales.
Wheat	11,117 cwts.
Linseed	1,583 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	194 ,,
Castorseed	4,321 ,,
Rice	20,040 ,,
Myrabollams	135 ,,
Oggonseed	1,147 ,,
Mowraseed	21 ,,
Gram	2,414 ,,
Jowar	1,254 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	413 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange:

COLABA, 18th Oct., 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good fine	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)				Ready and forward rates are Unchanged.
Bengals (M.G.)				
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)				
Khandesh (M.G.)				
Jalna (M.G.)				
Barsee (M.G.)				
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)				
Akola Khaug				
Karanja (M.G.)				
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)				
Dhamangaum				
Poolgaum (M.G.)				
Yeotmal (M.G.)				
Nagpore				
Kampti (M.G.)				
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)				
Broach (M.G.)				441 1/25th Apl 18
Surat (M.G.)				Unchanged.
Mathia (M.G.)				
Bhagalkote				
Bijapur (M.G.)				
Sawgd. Dharwar				
Westerns (M.G.				
Westerns (H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.)				

COTTON CARGOES LOST AT SEA.

"The Financial Chronicle," New York, estimates that 29 vessels with cotton cargoes aggregating 97,855 bales were destroyed by German submarines and mines during the season of 1916-17. This compares with 9,445 bales in 1915-16 and upwards of 50,000 bales in 1914-15.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Oct. 18th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
,, Karachi Bansia	42 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 10 0	7 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	8 10 0	7 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 7 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
,, ,, Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44 0 0	8 4 0
,, Gujar 75.25	43 0 0	8 2 0
,, Black	26 0 0	6 0 0
,, Gujar 50.50	42 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 7 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	7 14 0
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0

Forward:

	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	8 9 3
Linseed May	8 4 0

BULLION.

Silver market is quiet but steady.
Bar Gold, 26-1.
Sovereign, 16-3-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 96-14.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 97.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 195.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 202½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 140½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 76.
Municipal short dated, 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
Sanitary, 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a good amount of business was put through chiefly in Weaving Mill shares, and in other sections Tata Steels were quiet at 261/4.

The tone of the market continues to be good although a slight re-action is possible.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,885 to 1,875, Madhavjees 2,475 to 2,535 and closed at 2,510, Fazulbhoys from 875 to 870, Bombay Uniteds from 825 to 840, Simplexs from 925 to 905 and closed at 922½, Nagpurs from 2,645 to 2,635, Swadeshis from 1,870 to 1,850, Crescents from 277/8 to 271/4 and closed at 272/8, New Greats from 292/8 to 287/8 and Pearls from 585 to 580.

Bradburys improved to 550, Colabas to 1,375, Currimbhoys to 382/8, Edward Sassoons to 205, Finlays to 400, Indian Bleachings to 255, Indore-Malwas to 395, Kohinoors to 977/8, Luxmi Cottons to 1,475, Manockjee Petits to 2,025, Morarjees to 2,900, Shapurjis to 137/8, Tata Mill to 745 and Textile to 2,050, Centurys were quoted at 392/8, Davids at 557/8.

Tata Iron Ordinary improved to 257/8 and Deferreds to 1,225, Katni Ordinary to 275, and Deferreds to 1,345.

Alcock Ashdowns were placed between 1,140 and 1,125, Bombay Tramways improved to 357/8, Bombay Steams to 307/8, and Bombay-Burmas to 1,035.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		18-10-17		Up-to-date
War Loan	Rs.	....	Rs.	4,67,050
War Bonds	,,	....	,,	16,29,750
Cash Certificates	,,	3,394-8	,,	22,90,889-4
Total	Rs.	3,394-8	Rs.	43,80,689-4

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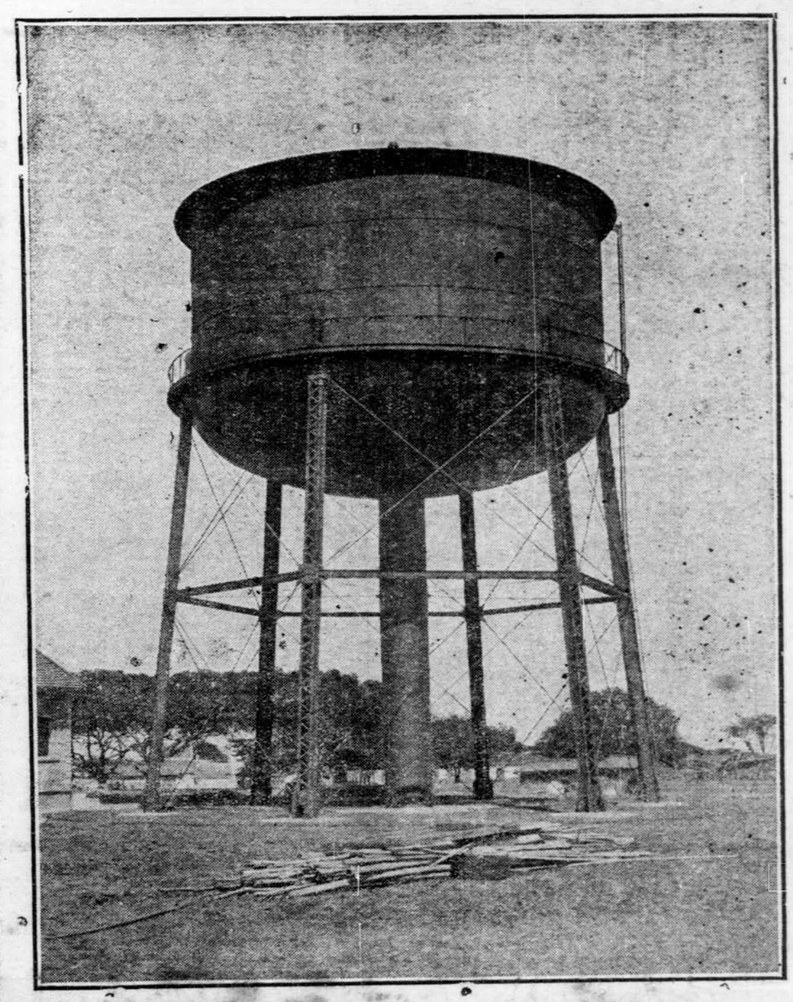

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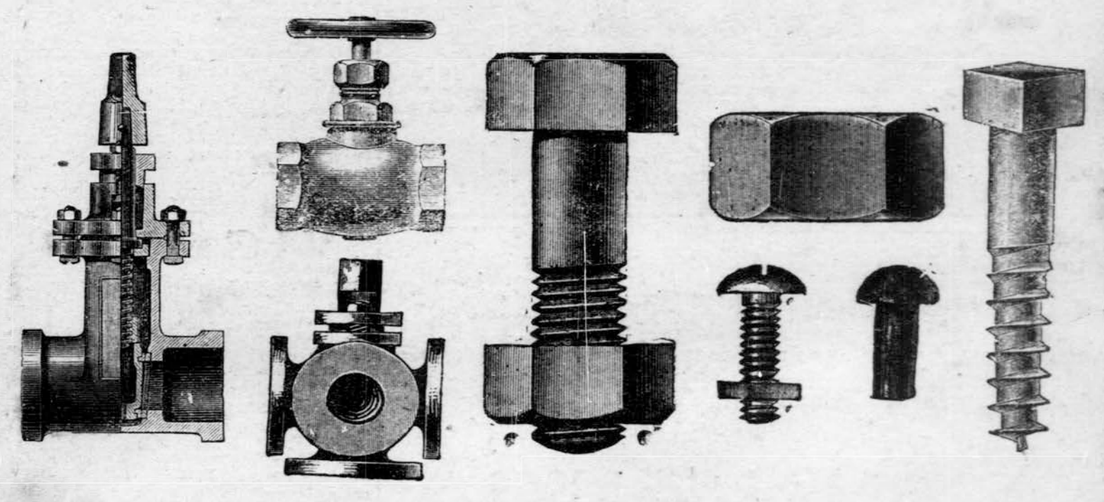

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by R. K. R. CAMA, Managing-Director, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Medows Street, Bombay.